

STRIKE END FINDS RAIL MEN BARRED

British Lines, in Some Cases,
Refuse to Take Men Back
—Situation Is Acute

1,000,000 MINERS ARE STILL OUT

Transport Workers Respond
to Appeal of Premier for
Speedy Resumption of Work

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 13.—The reconstruction of the general walkout has begun. "We should resume our work in a spirit of co-operation, leaving behind us all malice and vindictiveness," said Stanley Baldwin, in the House of Commons, and this task is today being resolutely faced. All classes approve this attitude.

The nation and the strikers are united upon it. When the Trade Union Congress withdrew its general walkout order, unconditionally yesterday, James H. Thomas, one of its spokesmen, said to the Prime Minister: "Whatever may be the view of the dispute now ended there is common agreement that assistance from those who were opposing parties 10 minutes ago is essential to rectify and make good and start things on the right road again. Your assistance is necessary. We intend to give it."

Railway Situation

The first thing to be done is to get 2,500,000 men who walked out back to work. Here the difficulties to be overcome are stupendous. In the railways, for example, where 400,000 men have been out, the situation is already acute. Officials of various railway companies, including the London & North Western, met known yesterday that a number of the striking employees would not be taken back. In one or two districts in the north of England, owing to this pronouncement, men belonging to the National Union of Railwaymen decided not to go back in a body.

These facts were reported to the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, which was in a conference at a late hour last night discussing the situation. The predominant feeling was said to be that if the railway companies maintain their present attitude, the union executives have no alternative but to call a strike again. An official of the union told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning that the "situation is serious." The union executive is now in session, with a view to getting in touch with the railway companies and holding a conference before taking decisive action; meanwhile there will be no full resumption of freight and passenger traffic.

The difficulty in the railway situation is due to the fact that the employers taking care of the volunteer crews who maintained the services while the old workers, some in violation of trade union agreement, left their tasks.

Bus Drivers and Conductors

The executives of all the railway labor unions, including the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers, and the Railway Clerks' Association, met this afternoon and discussed the situation, and decided to approach the four chief railway groups in an endeavor to effect a settlement. The situation disclosed was that the men had been asked by the railway companies, but had generally refused to sign a statement in which they were required to agree that "you are not relieved of the consequences of having broken your contract." The men who had held administrative posts, it was stated, had thereupon been told by the company officials that they would be re-employed.

A similar condition confronts the General Omnibus Company in London.

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Camp Gives Desired Quiet for President

By the Associated Press
Paul Smith's, N. Y., May 13
PRESIDENT COOLIDGE will find at White Pine Camp on Osgood Lake, virtually selected as the summer White House, the seclusion and comfort of a well-appointed camp in the heart of the Adirondacks. From clearings he will be able to glimpse Tahawus and other renowned mountains, notably McKinley, White Face, Golden and Santononi. The President will find in the inhabitants of the country about men as taciturn, shrewd and observing as himself—men who have spent a lifetime in the shadow of the mountains.

BILL PAVES WAY TO KEEP PEACE IN COAL FIELDS

Copeland Measure Offers a
Plan Similar to Railway
Labor Statute

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 13.—A mechanism for peaceful solution of controversies in the American coal industry was placed before the Senate in the Copeland Bill reported by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor with a petition for immediate enactment.

The measure is designed to give mine operator and miner the opportunity for amicably arranging their problems that the Watson-Parker Act has made available to railroad executive and employee. Only after other means have been exhausted does the Copeland bill direct that the power of the Government be used to effect peace.

Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, sponsor for the measure, in the report he was directed by the Education and Labor Committee to prepare, declares that the railway legislation was the model for his proposal.

Settling Own Disputes

"Naturally the committee was anxious to find the best means of promoting harmonious labor relations in the coal industry," he stated. "It took, therefore, a leaf from the railroad labor bill so as to make it the duty of employers and employees in the coal industry, as far as such a law can do so, to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning wages and working conditions, and to settle their own disputes."

The measure sets up a fact-finding agency in the bureau of mines, Department of Commerce. Its findings are to be made available to the Government, or establish a new instrument, to mediate the differences. Mediation failing, the executive may appoint an emergency coal board.

Within 30 days of its estimate the body must report to the President.

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SCOUT CAMPS CALLED STEP TOWARD OUTLAWRY OF WAR

More Neighborliness Between Youth of World Stressed
Before International Council

By a Staff Correspondent
CAMP EDITH MACY, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., May 13.—Let the boys and girls of each country become friends and war will eventually become an impossibility.

This was the sentiment expressed here by Mrs. Essex Reade, chairman of the International Council of Girl Scouts, quelling a recent statement of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the first formal session of the Second International Council of Girl Scouts.

"When boy or girl scouts live in international camps for two weeks or more," she continued, "they learn to know the good qualities of their neighbor nations."

Dean Arnold's Views

Each of the world groups and particularly those in the countries of older civilizations, Dean Sarah Louise Arnold, president of the girls' council of the United States, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, has its peculiar problems, which other groups, owing to differences in customs, have not had to face, or have already met.

"The ideas about women in Italy, for example," she said, "are such that it is difficult for the mothers and daughters to take an active part. Women when they marry are expected to spend their time at home and follow such quieter occupations as knitting. A surprisingly large number of these purely national customs as well as less consequential but often baffling problems are impeding the rapid expansion of girl scouting in some countries, and it requires the serious consideration of the council to solve them without interfering with national prejudices. The council in executive session had a number of these problems to discuss. Steady progress has been made and I feel that this conference as a whole is making its most important contribution in clearing the way for girl scouting to respond to the actual desires as well as needs of girlhood."

"It has been said that the conditions of childhood have been essentially imposed on the children, with

PILSUDSKI MAY REPLACE WITOS IN PREMIERSHIP

Polish Crisis Said to Have
Been Solved by This
Appointment

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Reuters' Warsaw correspondent reports that there is no change in the situation growing out of yesterday's revolt of troops favoring the return to power of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski. "Despite the revolution," he added, "the lives, personal security and property of British and other foreign subjects are perfectly safe."

Advises from the Warsaw branch of the Overseas Bank says comparative calm reigned in the Polish capital today after numerous street excesses, which consisted chiefly of battles between the opposing political parties. No details are given regarding the casualties.

Another report reaching usually well informed Polish circles in London, states that Marshal Pilsudski has been appointed to some position, possibly Premier, in place of M. Witos. The same circles say the political crisis appears to have been solved by this appointment.

PARIS, May 13 (AP)—The Temps reports that Marshal Pilsudski was in control of Warsaw at 8 o'clock last night. President Wojciechowski and the members of the Government retiring to the Belvedere Palace. Both sides are negotiating in order to avoid bloodshed. The city was calm during the night.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 13.—Events in Poland and Germany are being watched in France with exceptional interest, for the Past-European policy which France has pursued may be jeopardized. Even though the coup d'état of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski in Warsaw, which had been foreseen falls, as it is believed it will, it is certain that there is a strong Polish current to the Right. It was only the personal influence and the confidence felt in Count Skrzynski which made the Polish acceptance of the Locarno pact possible. His fall, whether he is succeeded by a Premier, Mr. Witos, or a dictator, Marshal Pilsudski, is regrettable.

Count Skrzynski, who made an excellent impression in France as well as in America, was not strictly a man of the Left, but he governed with the Left parties. Locarno was seen as somewhat weakening Franco-Polish relations. Poland could not look toward France for help if it was a strong Polish current to the Right. The Locarno pact, however, was the result of a peace was opening for Europe, Count Skrzynski prevailed, but the signing of the Russo-German treaty and the nonfulfillment of the pledge of a permanent seat for Poland on the League of Nations Council raised doubts, and Count Skrzynski's position became untenable.

From the French viewpoint, Poland constitutes a key state, and any governmental changes mean much. Many men in France are anxious to stem the current of Briandism in foreign affairs, believing that France has made excessive sacrifices for the sake of good neighborliness, in the hope that peace will be thereby assured, but that the result is to awaken misgivings in Poland and encourage nationalist and monarchist elements in Germany.

Golden Dresses

The women officers were clad in gold-colored dresses to more suitably mark the golden anniversary. Also, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary the badges for the delegates have bas-reliefs of Mrs. Cook, Grand Matron in 1876, Mrs. Cushing, Grand Matron in 1901, and Mrs. Woodman, Grand Matron in 1926. Yellow ribbons, as an appropriate color, suspend the medal.

Cordial greetings by Governor Fuller were followed by the roll call of grand officers and receptions to distinguished guests, among whom were the following:

Mrs. Emma P. Chadwick, Seattle, Wash.; Right Worshipful Associate Grand Matron of the General Grand Chapter; Phillip A. Jerguson, Right Worshipful Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Ellie Lines Chapin, Past Worth Grand Matron of Connecticut, and W. Mark Sexton, Past Grand Patron of Oklahoma.

On a motion made by George A. Mosher, Past Grand Patron, it was voted to make a memorial gift to Charles A. Watts, Past Grand Patron, who has worked assiduously for 25 years for the establishment of an Eastern Star Home, which was finally accomplished this past year.

Receptions to Officers

Receptions to the Past Grand Matrons and Patrons, deputies and marshals included responses by Mrs. Emily Eldredge, Past Grand Matron, and Mrs. Flora T. Little, Deputy Grand Matron. Mrs. Millington, Associate Grand Matron, graciously welcomed the grand representatives and Mrs. Guyette G. Broderick, Grand Representative of New Jersey, responded.

The announcement of committees by the Grand Matron and nomination of officers closed the morning session.

As is customary, the regular line officers were nominated to advance a station so that the contests were for Associate Grand Conductress and Associate Grand Patron. The nominees for the former office were: Mrs. Cora B. Jerguson, Royal Chapter, Medford; Mrs. Winifred J. Butler, Cambridge Chapter, Cambridge; Mrs. Mabelle G. Kenrick, Crystal Chapter, Melrose; Mrs. Jean B. Derby, Belmont Chapter, Belmont; Mrs. Susan



Eastern Star Jubilee Badge



Top—Mrs. Melissa E. Cook, Senior Past Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Who Opened Session 50 Years Ago and Again Today. Lower Left—Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Matron 25 Years Ago and Now Grand Secretary. Lower Right—Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Retiring Grand Matron.

Eastern Star Meeting Marks Order's Golden Anniversary

Grand Chapter Celebrates 50 Years of Progress—
In Opening Session Mrs. Cook Repeats Ceremony She Performed in 1876

The golden veil of 50 years was lifted for a moment this morning in the Boston Grand Opera House when Mrs. Melissa E. Cook of Fitchburg, called the fiftieth anniversary of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts to order and recalled to the hundreds of delegates present how she presided at the first Grand Chapter session held in Worcester in 1876. In officially opening the Golden Jubilee session the Senior Past Grand Matron re-actualized the meeting of a comparatively few members half a century ago, the anniversary of which is being observed this week with special exercises by the delegates representing a membership of nearly 60,000 in this State today.

The patriotic reception of flags, with pledges of loyalty to State and Nation followed after these officers had been escorted to their station by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Stetson, Grand Marshal; Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Grand Matron; J. Brinton Bailey, Grand Patron; Mrs. Lillian A. Millington, Associate Grand Matron; Raymond A. Cowing, Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Mary G. B. Chisholm, Grand Conductress; Mrs. Anna E. Ham, Associate Grand Conductress; Mrs. Alice M. Howard, Grand Chaplain; Mrs. Grace H. Crane, Grand Organist; Mrs. Mabelle G. Kenrick, Grand Adah; Mrs. Pansy E. Stetson, Grand Ruth; Mrs. Rosamond C. Taylor, Grand Esther; Mrs. Mary H. Hoyle, Grand Martha; Mrs. Pauline C. Manning, Grand Electa; Mrs. Alice K. Barnes, Grand Warden; J. George Knights, Grand Sentinel.

Election Tomorrow

This evening the delegates and members will attend the Pop concert in Symphony Hall. Tomorrow the principal business will be the election of officers, with the installation in the evening, which is always made brilliant and colorful by a profusion of flowers and elaborate gowns. The outstanding feature of the

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South Africa Adopts the Color Bar Bill

By Special Cable
Cape Town, May 13
THE color bar bill, which passed the Assembly and was thrown out by the Senate twice, has been carried at a joint session of both houses. The bill gives the Government power to prohibit natives who are colored from taking part in certain classes of industry. Protests against the bill came from all parts of the country.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEM STUDIED BY CITY BOARD

Synchronizing Travel and
Release of Police Urged
in Plan's Favor

Installation of a system of automatic traffic signals at Boston's congested street intersections, which will better synchronize the flow of travel, release a number of police officers for other duty and generally relieve the traffic tension is being considered by the Board of Street Commissioners. It was announced today at the City Hall.

Both Mayor Nichols and Thomas J. Hurley, chairman of the street commission, have lately returned from a study of traffic conditions among eastern cities, and while the Mayor has so far reserved an expression of his opinion, Mr. Hurley today said that he believed that the automatic signal system would prove an important step in alleviating congestion in Boston.

Hearings to Be Given

To determine the popular feeling on the proposal, Mr. Hurley announced that hearings on the proposal would be held before definite action is taken.

Suggesting that the intersection of Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue and Central Square are particularly in need of relief, the Automobile Legal Association issued a statement from its Boston offices this morning lending its support to the project of providing the city with the automatic system.

"Many of Boston's street intersections might be synchronized in traffic," the statement said, "and by doing so the salaries of a number of officers now doing duty at such locations would be saved, or the officers made use of in other locations, while traffic would move as orderly and safely as at present. Central Square, Cambridge, is an example."

"All traffic, pedestrian and vehicular, moves straight ahead—no turning being allowed where these signals are installed. A half minute, say, for north and south and then traffic is allowed to move east and west for the same length of time. Police officers are not present, the traffic being guided entirely by the automatic signals."

"Beacon Street at Massachusetts Avenue would be one place where an automatic signal could operate with but slight change in traffic

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NORGE SPEEDING ON ITS WAY TO POINT BARROW AND NOME AT MILE-A-MINUTE RATE

Alaskans Eagerly Search Sky for First Glimpse
of Dirigible Carrying Amundsen, Known
to Them Through Former Trips

DISCOVERY OF LAND FOR AIR BASE WOULD BE OF GREAT TRADE VALUE

Flags of Norway, United States and Italy Dropped on Ice
as Ship Passes Over the Pole—American Navy
Sends Its Congratulations

CORDOVA, Alaska, May 13 (AP)—At 1:50 this morning, Eastern Standard time, the airship Norge was heard radioacting the following: "Airship Norge bound Nome, Alaska, please stop any interference here by cannery station."

The message was caught by a radio station of the United States Navy on St. Paul Island, in Bering Sea.

St. Paul Island is 550 miles south of Nome, where the Norge was expected at 11 o'clock this morning, eastern standard time, after a trip from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, over the North Pole, and past Point Barrow, Alaska.

The Norge used a 900-meter wavelength and a transmitter. St. Paul Island, which is 900 miles west of here, tried vainly to establish communication with the Norge at that time. At 2:08 this morning, eastern standard time, St. Paul heard the Norge ask: "Does anyone hear us?"

Two minutes later the Norge was calling Nome, after having tried to raise a station in Siberia. Then the Norge called a station whose name was not deciphered, and said: "Go ahead."

HISTORIC SHIP LEAVES NEWPORT

Constellation Off for Philadelphia to Take Part
in Celebration

NEWPORT, R. I., May 13 (Special)
—Amid the blowing of whistles and the dipping of flags the frigate Constellation, the oldest vessel in the United States Navy afloat and still in commission, left here today in tow of the naval tug Wandank for Philadelphia, where she will be a figure in the Sesquicentennial celebration.

The Constellation was manned by a crew of honor men from the enlisted personnel of the Newport Naval Training Station in command of Chief Boatswain E. D. Delany. It has been several years since the old craft left the Newport station. The Constellation will be brought back at the close of the celebration in accordance with a promise given to the citizens of Newport by the Secretary of War.

The Constellation was built by David Stodert at Baltimore and launched Sept. 7, 1797. She is 161 feet long, 40 feet beam, of 1265 tons, and cost \$314,212. She carried 28 24-pounders on her main deck and 12 12-pounders on her spar deck.

Under command of Capt. Alexander Murray she was sent to the Mediterranean during the war with the Barbary powers in the squadron of Commodore R. V. Morris, sailing from Philadelphia March 13, 1802, arriving at Leghorn in April. Early in May the Constellation was sent to Tripoli to aid the Boston in the blockade of that port, but not long after returned home.

The ship was laid up until 1812, when she was rebuilt at the Washington Navy Yard and in January, 1813, sailed under command of Capt. Charles Stewart and dropped down

Citizens began construction of an arch of triumph in the main street yesterday and labored into the night. Those who had not turned carpenters paced the streets and beach restlessly and in silence, taking their eyes from the ground only to scan the northern horizon for the great sky ship.

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Going Down Through the Years With Dignity Unimpaired



Photo by Back from Underwood and Underwood
The Frigate Constellation, Launched in 1797, the Oldest Vessel in the United States Navy Afloat and Still in Commission.

Searching for Land

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Revelations of the earth's last great territorial secret today depended on the 17 men bound for Nome, Alaska, aboard the dirigible Norge.

The silvered airship which passed over the North Pole Tuesday night, from the standpoint of eastern standard time, was due at Point Barrow last night at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, and it was expected its cruising speed of 50 miles an hour and did not deviate from its course.

Road Amundsen, commander of the vessel, announced before his departure from Spitzbergen, however, that if any land were found in the 1,000,000 square miles unexplored area between the Pole and Alaska he would claim it for his native Norway, and might cruise around over it.

After passing the North Pole, claimed for the United States by Robert E. Peary, the 17 men added to the known area of the world at the rate of 5000 square miles an hour. At 2000 feet in the air they could see 50 miles on each side. Early in April, Capt. George H. Wilkins of the Detroit Arctic expedition reconnoitered 10,000 square miles of the area and found it ice-covered.

Message Sent to Rome

The last radio message received here yesterday from the Norge was sent at 9:30 p. m., Tuesday, eastern time, just after passing the pole. The pole was crossed at 7 p. m. It was estimated that the ship would make the 1250 miles from the pole to Point Barrow in 25 hours, on the way to Nome.

A radio message to Rome from Commander Umberto Nobile, designer and pilot of the Norge, said that when observations of the sun's rays through a mist indicated the ship was over the pole, it descended close to the icefields. A brilliant ray of sunlight made the ice glisten like a mass of glass. The temperature was 10.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

Five flags were dropped—one American, one Norwegian, and the Italian. This, partly in view of Admiral Peary's prior claim for the United States, had less significance than Captain Amundsen's plan of dropping a flag on any land discovered further south, as an air get of inestimable value, connecting Europe, Asia, and America.

Commander Byrd's Report

Commander Byrd made his official report to Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, by radio. "Bennett and I reached the Pole at 9:15 a. m., May 8," he said. "Regret could not get report through sooner. Our wireless shutdown to prevent interference with Norge."

Point Barrow, headquarters of the

Detroit expedition, was the northernmost point on the southbound portion of the Norge's itinerary, which gave it the first prospect of glimpsing the ship's return to civilization. In addition to Esquimos and white men watching between there and Nome, naval vessels in northern waters were asked by the Norwegian Government to stand by to aid if necessary.

Alaskan radio stations were asked to co-operate also, and the Commerce Department in Washington announced that the Norge has four radio-casting wavelengths—450, 600, 800 and 1200 meters, and that her call letters are "LDB".

Interference With Radio

The success of the Norge will restore public confidence in lighter-than-air machines, in the opinion of Commander Charles Rosenbahl of the Los Angeles, at Lakehurst, N. J., senior surviving officer of the wrecked Shenandoah.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, said in New York last night that special conditions in the Arctic region interfere with radio, and probably accounted for the delay in hearing from the Norge after it passed the pole.

"The Arctic is, in all respects except one, the safest large area of the world for dirigibles," he said. "Storms are fewer and less violent, air pockets are rare, and twisting local winds unlikely. Arctic conditions occur where a mountain range or high plateau faces open ocean."

Air Base of Importance

Newly discovered land within this area would give to Norway an air base of inestimable value. Roald Amundsen, head of the Norge's expedition, believes land exists within this area.

On his airplane flight towards the North Pole last year from Spitzbergen, he discovered three birds flying northwest toward Bering Strait.

"They must have been bound for land," he said. "It could hardly have been Siberia or Alaska, across the polar waters. More likely it was land on the other side of the Pole. This land, if it exists, lies within a rough circle marked by the outline of the known boundaries of Alaska, Siberia, Spitzbergen and Greenland. Its distance from known land has made it more inaccessible than the Pole itself."

Natural scientists who join Captain Amundsen in the belief that an undiscovered Arctic continent exists base their theories on the drift of ice in the polar regions and the ice itself. Something must hold the ice there, they argue.

Pearly Sighted Land

Admiral Robert E. Peary, who discovered the North Pole in 1909, reported in 1906 he sighted land northwest of Grand Land, which is the

Private "Pops" Tonight

Symphony Hall has been taken over for the "Pop" concert tonight by the Eastern Star. There will be no sale of tickets to the public. Other nights will be open to the public.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Eastern Star dinner, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.
Harvard Glee Club concert, Museum of Fine Arts, 8:00; entire museum open from 7 to 11.
Address by Robert W. Keefe, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., 8:30.
Entertainment, Jackson College, gymnasium, 8:15.
Dinner, Park Square Real Estate Trustees, 6:30.
Junior spring play production, Margaret Fuller House Dramatic Club, Hanum Hall, 7:30.
Chamber music, Bates Hall, Huntington Avenue, 8:15.
Concert, Boston Choral Society, Jordan Hall, 8.
Theaters
Copley—"Eliza Comes to Stay," 8:30.
Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Keith—"Vaudville," 8:30.
Repertory—"The Swan," 8:30.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.
Photoplay
Colonial—"Ben-Hur," 2:15, 8:30.
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont—"The Black Pirate," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Entertainment by Misses Berthe and Frances Braggiotti, benefit of Braggiotti Scholarship Fund, Repertory Theater Hall, 2.
Address by Rennie Smith, M. P., before Association to Abolish War, Clark Hall, 41 Mount Vernon Street, 3:30.
Luncheon to Louis E. Mayer, vice-president and production manager of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer motion picture interests, Copley Plaza, 11:30.
Yachting exhibit, Old State House, 9 to 4:30.

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Paris Inspired Models
Unusually Large \$10 Assortment
Hotel Astor Chapeaux
Hotel Astor New York

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS
LATEST STYLES
CORRECT FORMS
RIGHT PRICES
Wanda
STATIONERS
87-91 FRANKLIN ST. - BOSTON

What lessons were taught by the British strike?
What stand does Colonel Drain take on the universal draft plan?
How many marks per capita are deposited in Berlin savings banks?
What has been Winston Churchill's journalistic achievement?
What is the test of actual literary ability?
What city has an aerial policeman?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

Interference With Radio

northern end of Ellesmere Island. He named this land Crocker Land.
Capt. John Keenan, a Troy (N. Y.) whaler, said he saw land to the north while cruising in the Beaufort Sea in the seventies. If this were true, it would be in about the same place as Peary's "Crocker Land."
Even the discovery of a small island between the Pole and Alaska would prove of great benefit to the world, since it would afford a connecting link between Europe, Asia and America. The distance from Spitzbergen to the three airplaned 2000 miles, and with an air base between could be negotiated by airplanes in a few hours.

Spanish Aviators Feted on Arrival at Manila

MANILA, May 13 (P)—Two of the six Spanish aviators who started from Madrid 38 days ago to fly to the Philippines ended their 11,000-mile journey shortly before noon today when they brought the only remaining one of the three airplaned that left Spain to rest at Camp Nichols, the American Army flying field, three miles from Manila.
Captains Loriga-Taboada and Gonzales Gallarza were the pair who attained the goal. Captain Loriga, taking the place of the mechanic who had flown with Captain Gallarza as far as Macao, thus was in at the finish.

Manila was en fête to greet the Spaniards. Their departure from Aparri, northern Luzon, at 7:55 o'clock this morning was heralded to Manila by the screaming of whistles. A Loring made the three-mile journey to Camp Nichols to add to the welcome some in automobiles, many in the picturesque carromats, or native carriages, and many other: afoot.

Date Line "North Pole"

NEW YORK, May 13 (P)—For the first time in journalistic history, the date line "North Pole" was legitimately used yesterday on a news item. It was a wireless story of the flight of the Norge, received by the New York Times as a part of the service describing the flight of that dirigible from Spitzbergen to Nome.

The dirigible was in instantaneous communication with the world as it crossed the Pole, whereas it required months for Admiral Robert E. Peary to inform the world in 1909 that he had discovered the Pole.

The first message from the Norge was sent from over the spot where, on April 6, 1909, Admiral Peary sat and wrote in his diary:
"The Pole at last. The prize of three centuries. My dream and goal for 20 years. Mine at last! I cannot bring myself to realize it. It seems all so simple and commonplace."

Italy Enthusiastic Over Flight

By Special Cable
ROME, May 13.—The Italian newspapers comment with the greatest enthusiasm on the Norge flight across the North Pole and pay the warmest tribute to Colonel Nobile, the designer of the airship, who piloted the Norge, first through the whole continent of Europe, thence to the unexplored regions of the pole. The Chamber of Deputies held a demonstration in honor of the Italian airman taking part in the expedition.

Navy's Greeting Sent

WASHINGTON, May 13 (P)—Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, sent the following message today to Capt. Roald Amundsen aboard the polar airship Norge:
"United States Navy congratulates you on your successful flight over the pole and wishes you success in completing your flight."

ARGENTINE STUDENTS STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES, May 13 (P)—Students of the Buenos Aires University have gone on strike in protest against the closing of the law faculty.

Property Wanted

Send me yours, with present price and full details. I am now revising my list of properties "For Sale" to keep me up-to-date.
Thanking you for your trouble.

John A. Steinmetz & Bro.
1005 East 180th Street, New York City
Telephone Tenth 3555, near Boston Road

Right Thinking

Is reflected in the fabric, fit, fashion and price of my clothes.

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WOMAN ASKS SIGNING OF LAUSANNE TREATY

TOLEDO, O., May 13 (Special)—Ratification of the Lausanne Treaty was urged by Mrs. Jeannette Emrich, secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches, in an address here. She said:
"I hold no brief for the Turks, but I do hold a brief for the peace of the world. The Lausanne Treaty is not all that could be desired, but it is the best we have."

THOUSANDS SEE NINE PLACED IN AMERICAN HALL OF FAME

Busts Unveiled at New York University of Men Celebrated for Achievement in Many Fields of Endeavor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 13.—Nine Americans celebrated for their achievements in various fields of endeavor, were formally honored when sculptured busts were unveiled at the Hall of Fame, on the New York University campus with fitting ceremony, before a brilliant and large audience. The men honored were: Daniel Boone, pioneer explorer; Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island and apostle of religious freedom; Johnathan Edwards, theologian; James Kent, jurist and author; George Peabody, philanthropist and educator; Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor; Daniel Webster, orator and statesman; Eli Whitney, inventor, and Edwin Booth, actor.

6000 See Unveiling

In a temporary pavilion erected near the Hall of Fame, 6000 people witnessed the unveiling by descendants of the several immortals and the placing of wreaths tendered by interested societies, while many thousands more on the campus outside the pavilion looked on. By means of amplifiers the entire audience was able to hear the speakers. Also they were able to witness the unveiling of the tablet by Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, representing the Secretary of the Navy. Otis Skinner the actor, unveiled the tablet to Booth.

Eleven states, the District of Columbia, and one foreign country were represented among the persons and societies delegated to honor the men whose busts were unveiled. The Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls presented wreaths in honor of Daniel Boone, and all of the other heroes were similarly honored by family

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Low Cost Homes Considered by Contractors of America

Blame for High Cost Laid on Day Labor and Real Estate Speculation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The direct charge that the engineers corps of the United States Army wastes \$15,000,000 a year of the taxpayers' money through the use of the day labor instead of the competitive contract method of doing construction work was made by Richard Marshall Jr., general manager, Associated General Contractors, at the concluding session of the executive groups of the Associated Contractors, in convention here.

Speculative building and real estate "booms" work equal hardship to the general contractor and to the ultimate consumer, said Mr. Snow.

Speed in building in such times is essential, he said, and usually no fixed contracts are agreed upon. Costs mount very high.
Mr. Snow said he had seen costs to 50 and 100 per cent more than the estimates. Speculative building is entered into in hope of getting high returns and rentals and only by such big returns can the contractor be repaid, he said.

Real estate subdivisions, where realtors are speculating on the probable demand for homes were also condemned by Mr. Snow. People are induced to buy lots, he said, on the strength of promised improvements. Unless sufficient lots are sold such improvements cannot be put in. Speculative building, he said, also has the tendency to destroy suburban farms which are of real value to the community.

"The effect of speculative building on the ultimate consumer is disastrous," he concluded. "In the city where speculation exists, rents and prices of homes soar skyhigh. The result is a 'consumers' strike.' Frequent the contractor or builder is left in a business slump with abnormally low prices and rentals succeeding the expected excessive ones."

WASHINGTON, May 13 (P)—A warning that increasing labor costs will eventually bring about curtailment of building construction throughout the country is contained in a statement issued by the Associated General Contractors, in convention here.

While the cost of living has remained comparatively stationary, and the cost of building materials has declined materially since 1923, the statement said, wages have increased sharply. This increase, it added, has prevented a decline in general construction costs.

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NEW PASADENA SCHOOL
PASADENA, Calif., May 7.—With the opening of the public schools for the 1926-27 term in September, Pasadena will have for the first time two senior high schools. The John Muir Technical High School, offering seven distinctive courses, each covering a period of four years, is the new high school authorized by the school authorities here.

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Some Interesting Windsor Chairs

Some very good Windsor chairs, so much used in this country during the latter half of the 18th Century, are also to be seen in the American House. One of the earliest of these has the arms extended round the back as in roundabout chairs. And there is a very expressive and engaging comb-back rocker, a later example of the attractive style. A set of six charming small Windsor arm-chairs belongs also in this group.

Fourth Floor, Old Building

John Wanamaker

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

SMUGGLING CHECK EXPECTED IN TEXAS

Rio Grande Border Patrol Given New Powers

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 13 (Special)—A noticeable check in the smuggling of liquor, narcotics and merchandise across the Rio Grande River into the United States is expected to follow the action of the United States Government in making the border patrol a separate arm of the government enforcement body, and clothing this group of men with powers which they have never had before.

The additional powers include the right to conduct searches for and make seizures of commodities smuggled across the Rio Grande. In the past the border patrol, which has been a part of the immigration force, has had the right to search cars and other vehicles, and buildings for aliens only. The border patrol men occasionally encountered liquor or narcotics, in which case they were authorized to make seizure and turn it over to the proper authorities, who were the customs officials.

But now the border patrol is expected to become an effective machine in checking smuggling of these commodities, as it has been and will continue to be in the apprehension of undesirable aliens smuggled into the country, according to D. P. Gay, who is head of the 35 men operating in the Brownsville district. This district includes the border counties up to Zapata County.

LAKE PLANNED AS MEMORIAL

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (Staff Correspondence)—Forty years faithful service by John McLaren, builder and superintendent of Golden Gate Park will be recognized while he is still actively engaged if plans proposed by park officials mature, in the form of a memorial lake.

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A U Q U A T R I E M E

Maple Roundabout or Corner Chairs

"A style of chair very popular in the first half of the 18th Century (in America) is the roundabout chair. Its popularity was probably due to its comfort, obtained from the curved back." So writes one authority on early American furniture. And another remarks that corner chairs possess so many merits "that we are always surprised at their comparative obscurity."

Au Quatrieme's American House collection includes two interesting examples in maple of these picturesque and amusing chairs, in the early or transition style, with plain and turned legs and stretchers. They would be delightful and distinctive additions to any country house in the early American manner, being especially desirable for a hall. Their seats have been restored.

Some Interesting Windsor Chairs

Some very good Windsor chairs, so much used in this country during the latter half of the 18th Century, are also to be seen in the American House. One of the earliest of these has the arms extended round the back as in roundabout chairs. And there is a very expressive and engaging comb-back rocker, a later example of the attractive style. A set of six charming small Windsor arm-chairs belongs also in this group.

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BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

SCOUTS HONORED FOR HEROIC ACTS

Boys and Girls "Trained to Act" Know What to Do in Time of Need

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 13—Heroic acts by Boy and Girl Scouts during the last year, involving complete selflessness, have been recognized by the executives of the two organizations. Gold medals have been awarded to a quartet of boys for signal service in life-saving, and high designations with honor crosses are to be awarded to 16 girls at the Briarcliff Manor meeting this week.

The honors already have been awarded to the boys at exercises held in New York. Stories of the episodes brought forth high praise and recounted rare presence of personal courage and thoughtfulness.

In the case of the 16 girls, one of whom is a native of Hawaii, the accounts of their bravery and the application of the lessons taught in scouting were no less filled with heroism. The awards, trifling for their intrinsic worth, are the highest expression of Scout commendation.

The remarkable record of some of the younger Girl Scouts in America during last year in performing these heroic acts for the safety of others has been made public in connection with the International Conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, now in session at Camp Edith, Briarcliff Manor.

From All Parts of the Country
Sixteen high designations of honor to girls from the far western, middle-western and eastern parts of the United States who acted selflessly in emergencies on land and sea were awarded by the National Standards Committee of this organization. Several of the Girl Scouts who received this recognition were between the ages of 10 and 13.

Each girl was awarded one of the three following insignia of distinction: bronze cross, silver cross, or certificate of commendation. The first and highest signifies an act that involves a supreme amount of risk. The silver cross indicates great self-sacrifice, although not as great as the first. The certificate of commendation indicates quick thinking and acting in coming to the aid of some person.

Before the awards were given, the committee asked for complete verification through the local Scout director. Evidence from two eye witnesses, at least one of whom was adult, was obtained.

One of the bronze crosses went to Isabelle Kellipio, of Hilo, Hawaii. She is a member of the Golden Rod Girl Scout Troop. Attracted by the cries of children near the harbor at Hilo, Scout Isabelle found a nine-year-old Japanese girl helpless in the water. Isabelle jumped into the water with her clothes and shoes on, and towed the girl ashore without assistance. The water was 35 feet deep, according to the Hilo Tribune-Herald.

Jeanette Miller, of Pompton Lake, N. J., won a bronze cross for rescuing an adult, a man weighing many pounds more than herself. She applied her knowledge of first aid methods learned as a Girl Scout and brought the man, who was in a condition unable to help himself, to shore.

A Ten-Year-Old Hero
Another bronze cross was awarded to Phyllis Budlong of Providence, R. I. Phyllis is 10 years old. Seeing her younger brother fall into the water from an outgoing ferry, she plunged in with her clothes on, even wearing heavy tennis shoes, and although not strong enough to carry him in, she pushed him, as she swam, to safety on the rocks underneath the pier.

Louise and Evelyn Pape of Ossining, N. Y., were awarded a bronze cross for their heroism during a fire. When awakened by smoke in their room at night, they hurried down to report it to their parents and then



came back upstairs to take care of four small children. They remained with the younger children while their father jumped out and placed a ladder to the window and all were brought to the street unharmed.

A silver cup was won by Adele E. James of Oak Park, Ill. While swimming at Delavan Lake she heard a cry for help from a boy who was apparently drowning. She reached him quickly, held him, and held him under one arm and paddled with the other to the pier.

Priscilla Key of Upland, Calif., saved a boy at Newport Beach and was awarded a silver cross. She saw him floating on a plank and unable to swim. She caught hold of him by the back of the neck as she had been taught in scouting and both landed safely.

Betty White of Ocean City, N. J., received a silver cross for her courage in deep water. Hearing a cry of "Save father," she tried to rescue a man by swimming with him to the beach, but finding the undertow too strong, she did the extraordinarily daring act of sinking herself so as to obtain a foothold on the bottom and passed the man at arm's length over her head in the direction of shallow water.

Another silver cross winner was Mildred Thompson of Columbus, Ga. She used life-saving methods as learned in Girl Scout practice and was able to bring safely to shore a girl weighing 100 pounds more than she.

Other Heroic Acts
Silver crosses were awarded to Margaret Oehrig, of Willemanville, Conn., for saving a girl twice her weight who was unable to swim; Clara Stephan of Carlstadt, N. J., who extricated a girl from a mud hole after she had been given up by another girl; Hilda Head of Ithaca, N. Y., who, without a knowledge of life saving technique, rescued a girl at Lake Cayuga from going down the third time; Ruth Leonard of Rahway, N. J., who helped save two sisters who swam too far out, rescuing one by herself and adding in the rescue of the other; Alice Williams of Macon, Mo., who dove from a boat on seeing a girl struggling in water beyond her depth and saved her by using underwater life saving methods; Helen Nicholas of Marietta, O., whose quick action in taking care of a younger brother who had been exposed to fire and gas brought unbounded gratitude from her family for Girl Scout training.

Two certificates of commendation were awarded. One was given to Olive Rose Downs of Duluth, Minn., who carried her sister from a room filled with gas after discovering the source of the escape and turning off the gas. The other was won by

They Forgot Self and Went to the Rescue of Others



Thillie Ouzer of Rochester, N. Y., for her precaution in standing guard by an electric wire that had fallen in a street in which there were many children until the electric company's representative arrived.

The highest award of honor bestowed by the Boy Scout organization has been awarded to Scouts William Stoval, Waycross, Ga.; Virgil Cooke and Joe Price Walton, both of Clarkdale, Miss.; Norman Loop of Goodrich, Mich., and Patrick Sampier, Waukegan, Ill.

The stories of the rescues are as follows:
Last June, 17-year-old Scout William Stoval of Waycross, Ga., fully clothed, plunged into Satilla River and rescued a friend, John Brown, who had fallen into the water.

Scouts Virgil Cooke and Joe Price Walton of Clarkdale, Miss., one day espied three young boys all seated on one side of a small boat, and on steadily making their way across a lake. The craft suddenly turned over, throwing the trio into the water.

The two Scouts, fully clothed, jumped in and swam to the rescue, saving two of the lads.

Norman Loop of Goodrich, Mich., a Scout of tenderfoot rank, was swimming in Mill Pond, 100 feet from shore, when he saw a boy near him go helplessly go under water. The boy had been swimming on water wings but had been suddenly drawn under. Scout Loop swam to him, reached under water, grabbed the boy and, pulling him to the surface, towed him to shore.

Upper, Left to Right—Adele James, Oak Park, Ill.; Olive Rose Downs, Duluth, Minn.; William Stoval, Waycross, Ga.; Helen Nicholas, Marietta, O.; Alice V. Williams, Macon, Ga.

Lower, Left to Right—Joe Price Walton, Clarkdale, Miss.; Norman Loop, Goodrich, Mich.; Virgil Cooke, Clarkdale, Miss.

Boy Scout Pictures, Courtesy of "Boy's Life"

Upper, Left to Right—Adele James, Oak Park, Ill.; Olive Rose Downs, Duluth, Minn.; William Stoval, Waycross, Ga.; Helen Nicholas, Marietta, O.; Alice V. Williams, Macon, Ga.

Lower, Left to Right—Joe Price Walton, Clarkdale, Miss.; Norman Loop, Goodrich, Mich.; Virgil Cooke, Clarkdale, Miss.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—A Senate investigation to determine if federal employees have been solicited for campaign contributions by members of Congress or political organizations, if the Civil Service Law is being violated, or if money is being paid for federal jobs, is provided for in a resolution introduced by James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan. It was referred to the Civil Service Committee.



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GIRL SCOUT CAMPS CALLED STEP TOWARD WAR OUTLAWRY

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders of the movement attending the conference this aspect of their opportunity, and their responsibility for meeting it in a way that would keep the interest of the children keenly alive.

One of the chief currents in the movement, country dancing, had its inning at the session under the leadership of Miss Alice Sandford of Boston. A series of English folk dances, familiar spectacles on the greens of the English villages for hundreds of years, each done to its own swinging tune, were executed on the terrace in front of the great hall, the performance being entirely impromptu by any who cared to join.

"We are anxious to introduce the folk dances widely in the United States," Miss Sandford said, "especially because they are the easiest means of getting the girls moving about easily with one another. The dances are spontaneous, each one having music with which it grew up."

Sensational Press Decried
Dame Katherine Furse, British member of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Child Welfare and chief of the Sea Guides of Great Britain, declared that among the adverse forces with which the Scout movement must contend in cherishing childhood were the sensational movies and radio stories and in particular the unfortunate news published in sensational newspapers. Efforts of thinking persons, she urged should be made to improve the content of all these disseminating agencies if the thought of youth was not to be polluted in spite of these new movements.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the Secretary of Commerce and chairman of the national executive board of the Girl Scouts of America, told of the practical experiences she had had camping with her husband in many parts of Europe, America, and all parts of the British Empire except South Africa.

"Girls should be taken camping," she said, "not ostensibly to do something else, but to do something else. If there appears to be something else as the reason for going camping, the routine of camp life comes in only as an aside, and then it becomes a thing of gaiety."

"All our American traditions made it appropriate that we should take up scouting," Mrs. Hoover continued. The extension of the Girl Scout movement, Mrs. Rende said, was shown by the fact that it had attained a membership of 370,860 in Great Britain and Ireland, 70,410 in

the overseas dominions, 115,826 in the United States, and 56,013 in the remaining countries.

Junior Scouting Advocated
by Sir Robert Baden-Powell

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 13—Sir Robert Baden-Powell was the guest of honor last night at the annual dinner of 2000 Boy Scout leaders and officials given by John McE. Bowman at the Commodore Hotel. A formal tribute to Sir Robert as founder of the Boy Scout movement was paid by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan on behalf of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America and the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York. The dinner was served by Boy Scouts from the five boroughs.

Tomorrow afternoon, a large representation of the 50,000 Scouts from the five boroughs and the northern New Jersey councils will enact a farewell demonstration in the sheep meadow of Central Park in honor of Sir Robert, who leaves here for England on Saturday. James E. West, chief Scout executive, will lead the Scouts in the recital of the Scout oath and law. A welcome will be sounded to the guest of honor, who will deliver a brief address in response.

Sir Robert, while in this country, has been conferring with American leaders of the Boy Scout movement regarding the institution of junior units among Boy Scouts to take care of boys under 12, who are too young to belong to the organization as it is conducted at present.

"I think it would be an invaluable help to have a junior, as well as a senior, boy movement," he said in an interview with the New York press. "In England it is already established. We take the boy under 12, call him a 'Wolf Cub' and give him a romantic training toward the same ideals as the older boys are working. The principle of character building is precisely the same with the older and younger boys, but the details of training are entirely different. This keeps the big boy in a separate group from the small brother, which is an advantage we find. Then, too, the younger ones have something to look forward to in approaching the age when they can become Boy Scouts and receive a new kind of training."

Sir Robert declared that the Boy Scout and Girl Scout movements were more powerful than legislation in bringing about international concord. He said there were more than 3,000,000 boys and girls now in the two organizations.

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YALE SERVICE TO NEW HAVEN

University Statistics Show
81 Per Cent of Events
Open to Public

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 13 (Special)—The value of Yale's contribution to the educational and social welfare of New Haven is shown significantly in the light of statistics just compiled in the office of the university secretary. Out of 461 events of which notice was printed in the University Weekly Bulletin from October to May of this year, exclusive of athletics, 251 events were open to the public without charge. This figure represents 54 per cent of the total number of university events open to the public during this period.

Perhaps the most important of the events open to the public without charge are the lectures given during the year by 12 endowed lecture foundations. These bring to New Haven many foreigners and Americans distinguished in the fields of natural science, fine arts, citizenship, preaching, journalism, and public affairs.

Citizens of New Haven are privileged to attend without charge the university Sunday services, as well as to visit the famous Yale collections and special exhibitions held throughout the year at Peabody Museum, the School of the Fine Arts, and the University Library.

It is estimated that the collections in the Peabody Museum and those in the School of the Fine Arts and other university buildings were visited by 53,694 people during the Sunday openings and by 29,001 people on week days.

The musical events under the auspices of the university for this year have brought to New Haven such artists as Ignace Paderewski, Roland Hayes, Mme. Maria Jeritza, Jacques Thibaud, Yolanda Méro, Myra Hess, John McCormack, and Lynnwood Farnum. Concerts were also given by the San Francisco Quartet, the English Singers of London, the Ribaupierre Quartet, the Philharmonic Society Orchestra, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Mischa Elman String Quartet, and the New Haven Symphony Orchestra. The average attendance at the five concerts by the New Haven Symphony Orchestra was 1541.

The free organ recitals given by Prof. Harry Benjamin Jepson, university organist, on the Newberry organ on Sunday afternoons, are one of the most popular forms of musical entertainment at the university. The organ recitals by H. F. Boyan of the faculty of the school of music, as well as recitals by students in the school, are open without charge to the public.

YOUNG EXECUTIVES HEAR J. M. HOFFMAN

The function and operation of a tidewater terminal were described by J. M. Hoffman, vice-president and general manager of one such corporation, yesterday in an address before the American Business Club at its regular luncheon meeting at the Boston City Club.

The American Business Club is composed of young executives, two from each business or profession, and it is one of 85 chapters which together make up "America's Civic Luncheon Club for Young Men."

The Boston group has not yet completed its requirements for a charter but it is expected that this will be finally attended to within a few weeks. A chapter is also being formed in Lynn.

STUDENTS OBJECT TO CHAUCER COURSE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 13 (Special)—Thirty of the 35 juniors at Williams College who are specializing in the study of English literature have signed and handed to the faculty a petition protesting against the compulsory course in Chaucer and his period, which it has been announced will be given next year as the main senior literature course.

Rumblings on the campus for the past week, since the announcement came out, have culminated in the petition which asks that the students be allowed to elect some other course in place of the study of Chaucer and his medieval era.

AIR FLIGHT ACROSS LABRADOR PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13 (P)—A flying trip across Labrador from East to West in a seaplane is planned by Judge William J. Malone of Bristol, Conn., Labrador explorer and World War aviator.

Judge Malone believes that the success of Lieut.-Commander Richard E. Byrd in his polar flight will result in the dotting of the frozen Canadian hinterland some day with hundreds of airports. Byrd's flight, he declares, will mark the almost exclusive use of sky navigation for future Arctic exploration.

AIR MAIL EXTENSION TO BANGOR CONSIDERED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13 (P)—Plans are being considered for extending the New York to Boston Air Mail service to Bangor, Me. Gov. John H. Fernald of Connecticut, who is chairman of the board of directors of Colonial Air Transport, Inc., is going to Bangor Friday to discuss the possibilities of the proposition with Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine.

John H. Fernald, secretary-treasurer of the Air Transport Club, was selected general chairman; F. J. Dowd, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, general secretary, and L. M. Ross of Boston, field secretary.

SHIPPERS' ADVISERS ELECT

Election of officers was the final action taken by the New England Shippers' Advisory Board yesterday. William P. Garcelon, secretary-treasurer of the Arkwright Club, was re-elected general chairman; F. J. Dowd, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, general secretary, and L. M. Ross of Boston, field secretary.

Italian Mothers to Visit White House

Dress of "Coppis Hill Home-spun" Will Be Their Gift
to Mrs. Calvin Coolidge

As the purpling shadows of late afternoon deepen over the gracious Mrs. Calvin Coolidge's White House Monday afternoon, 20 members of the Italian Mothers' Club of the North Bennet Street Industrial School of Boston will arrive at the White House, to be received by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

For two years these women have saved nickels and dimes in order to make this trip. They represent nearly 100 women who came to the United States strangers and who have found new ways to progress and recreation opened to them.

The club brought to them the world outside their doors, taught them to bring problems concerning their children into conference for solution, taught them to yearn for the betterment of their neighborhood and showed them the way to means of keeping its streets clean by operative effort and of making it altogether a happier place in which they and their children might live lives of usefulness and service and attainment.

To Mrs. Coolidge they will carry a frock, woven by hand in their own club group according to the most beautiful art they know. The ability which would otherwise have been forgotten in a land where machine-made goods predominate has not been lost. These women have been making fabric which, patriotically, they have called "Coppis Hill home-spun" because of its making in proximity to the historic hill which looks out over Boston Harbor.

A few of the party making the trip have been out of Boston or their own neighborhood since they arrived from Italy. Upon the return trip they will visit Philadelphia and New York.

"MINUTE MAN" MISSION NAMED

New England Delegation to
Visit Chicago on New
B. & M. Crack Train

A New England mission to the middle West—with a representative membership of high standing from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont—is embraced in the party which will make its first trip on the new Boston & Maine Railroad's new train to Chicago, when it pulls out of the North Station at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The official group, as announced today, includes Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine; John S. Lawrence, president of the New England Council; Hobart Pillsbury, Secretary of State of New Hampshire; Charles H. Plumley, president of Norwich University; Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; Joseph C. Kimball, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Hiram Ricker, president of the State of Maine Associates; Samuel H. Thompson, president of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce; D. D. Tuttle, executive secretary of the New Hampshire Bureau and a ranking official of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. With them will be Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; W. O. Wright, general passenger agent.

After the announcement a week ago of the inauguration of the "Minute Man" as a new through service between northern New England and the middle West in association with the "Lake Shore Limited" of the New York Central Lines, Mr. Fort stated, the Boston & Maine received such substantial endorsement of the new train as to express confidence in reaching out for new contacts, that it was decided to make the "Minute Man's" first trip the occasion for an official mission to Chicago and the middle West.

The suggestion of an official party was strongly supported on all sides, and the governors interested themselves in obtaining the highest possible representation for their states, with the object not only of exchanging greetings between the great sections of New England and the middle West, but also to present under such favorable auspices the advantages and attractions of New England.

It is believed that the "Minute Man" will prove to be a substantial contribution to New England's transportation assets, and by the same token to those of the middle West. Mr. Fort said, with the North Station as its Boston terminus, the "Minute Man" provides a more direct service than was previously possible, obviating the change of terminals and consequent transfer across Boston for northern New England to many points in Greater Boston this new train from the North Station offers an added convenience.

"New England industries and business serve the west in large measure, and the 'Minute Man's' official train can answer that great section in terms of mutual interest, as well as in words of New England advantages. By a closer contact we can learn more about the needs of our own section and of that great section which extends out of Chicago."

The same objectives which the New England Council will be furthered by this mission, we believe, and it is a matter of satisfaction that the "Minute Man" has the official sanction which is indicated by the presence on its first trip of so many outstanding figures in New England's official, industrial and business life.

PARKER HOUSE CONTRACT LET

Contract for the building of a new Parker House in Boston has just been let to the George A. Fuller Company of Chicago for nearly \$3,000,000. The Fuller Company is a subsidiary of the United States Realty and Improvement Company.

MOVE TO PUT NEW ENGLAND'S GOODS BACK ON THE SHELVES

Textile Men to Conduct Research to Learn Why Outside
Products Have Displaced Home-Made Knit and
Cotton Goods in This Section

The Research Committee of the New England Council is going to try to find out why it is that the \$750,000,000 worth of cotton and knit goods produced annually in New England by the more than 200,000 employees of its mills has been displaced by hosiery and other knit goods made elsewhere.

They are going directly into the retail stores of New England to discover why, and then they are going to take measures to remedy the trouble.

They point out that, while production in the United States as a whole has increased within recent years, in New England it shows a decline.

This is all with a view to attaining more effective methods of marketing and reducing seasonal fluctuations, which is the chief aim of the council's offices in Boston.

This survey is the first part of an extensive investigation of all New England industry, and the particular products chosen by the committee for immediate study after consultation with officials of some of the leading textile mills are knit goods and dress goods.

Latest available figures show that more than 200,000 persons are employed in cotton manufacturing in New England, or 41.40 per cent of the total number in the industry in the United States. The value of these goods annually produced in New England is reported as nearly \$750,000,000, about 36 per cent of the total for the United States.

In knit goods, 19,850 employees in New England are reported, or 10.5 per cent of the total number in the United States, with an output worth \$84,300,000 a year. Knit goods, including hosiery, underwear and sweaters, were considered of special interest by reason of the fact that New England's production shows a

decline in recent years, while production for the whole United States in these lines shows an increase, especially in hosiery. The council committee hopes to discover the reasons for New England's losses in this industry.

The committee already has men in the field investigating the marketing of dress goods made in New England and is following the product from manufacturer through selling house, converter, wholesaler, cutter-up and retailer. It has developed that a comparatively small portion of New England's output in these goods is sold to the trade direct, with the result that it is difficult, and often impossible, to identify the products of New England mills in the New England markets.

The research committee proposes to develop an inquiry into the reasons for this condition, and to study the cult of the establishing of a New England demand for New England cotton goods. It is planned to make comparisons between the cotton goods of the industry in the North, and the same industry in the South, and it is hoped this will point the way toward definite conclusions as to the kinds of production in which New England mills can most profitably compete.

Studies will also be made of the mills that have been most successful in New England during recent years when others in this region have been experiencing serious difficulties. In its inquiry in relation to knit goods, the New England Council plans to study intensively the sale of New England goods in New England retail stores. It is hoped to discover the reasons for the loss of other knit goods made elsewhere have in recent years displaced New England goods in the New England market.

In this connection, the trends in style and fabrics, in price and quality, and advertising and marketing methods, both in New England and in sections with which New England establishments are in competition, will be noted. The manufacturing and marketing methods of the more successful New England knit goods mills will be studied with particular attention to style competition, standardization of product, and measures for reducing seasonal fluctuations.

By a rollcall vote of 109 to 69, the Massachusetts House of Representatives sustained Governor Fuller's veto of a bill establishing the minimum salary for police officers at \$6 a day. The vote was taken without a dissent.

The Governor's amendments to a bill placing authority over special county expenditures in the hands of county commissioners. The amendment exempts district attorneys from provisions of the bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 17 to 15, a bill restricting the authority of the Commission on Administration and Finance to hold up salary increases for state employees which have been voted by the Legislature. After debate, the Senate ordered to a third reading, by an overwhelming vote, the bill increasing to 80 per cent the amount of federal income tax refundable to Massachusetts.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot, head of the department of social ethics at Harvard, was elected chairman of a new advisory council on crime prevention, at its first meeting held in the rooms of the State Department of Correction at the State House yesterday.

The meeting of the council was private, but it was announced last night that the organization plans to meet frequently to formulate plans for encouraging more co-operation between social agencies in Massachusetts and state departments charged with law enforcement.

CRIME PREVENTION COMMITTEE ELECTS

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OFFICERS ELECTED BY PRIMITIVE METHODISTS

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 13 (P)—The Rev. R. L. Greystone, Rector, was elected president of the Eastern Conference of Primitive Methodist Churches. He succeeds the Rev. Elijah Humphries of Lowell.

The officers elected were: James Talbot, New Bedford, vice-president; the Rev. John T. Ullom, Lowell, secretary-treasurer; the Rev. Thomas H. Reseligh, Fall River, recording secretary; the Rev. Joseph Holden, Fall River, Elijah Humphries, New Bedford, ministerial stationing committees.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; fresh westerly wind; New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; moderate to fresh northwest and north winds.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	54
Boston	54
Buffalo	58
Chicago	52
Cleveland	52
Denver	52
Des Moines	54
Eastport	54
Hartford	54
Helm	54
Jacksonville	54
Kansas City	54
Los Angeles	54
Memphis	54
Montreal	54
Nashville	54
New Orleans	54
New York	54
Philadelphia	54
Pittsburgh	54
Portland	54
Portland, Ore.	54
San Francisco	54
Seattle	54
St. Louis	54
St. Paul	54
Tampa	54
Washington	54

High Tides at Boston
Thursday 1 p. m.; Friday 1:18 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 2:28 p. m.

POULTRY INDUSTRY ALMOST DOUBLED IN FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

New Hampshire Extension
Service Director Reports
on Activities

DURHAM, N. H., May 13 (P)—The poultry industry in New Hampshire has nearly doubled in the last five years. This is one of the encouraging phases of agriculture in the Granite State brought out in the annual report of J. C. Kendall, director of the state extension service.

Since the poultry industry has given him his entire time to extension work, results from the home egg-laying contest show some flocks averaging very high during the time of year when prices are high, indicating that the poultry industry is growing. It is estimated that 1,500,000 chickens were produced last year.

A change in the feeding system recommended by the poultry department during the year, involving substitution of powdered buttermilk for whole milk, has meant a material saving in labor on poultry farms. Junior poultry clubs have trained a large number of boys and girls in proper methods and one boy reported a profit of more than \$1000 from his flock for the year.

"The effect of improved agricultural methods, in which extension activities have played an important part," says the report, "is already noticeable in the census and crop reports. The 1925 census returns indicate that New Hampshire is producing a larger potato yield than ever before in its history and that our apple production is holding its own. Increased production of corn, wheat and other crops, and a decrease in the number of bearing trees. Our average milk production per cow has increased 15 per cent. Alfalfa acreage has doubled during the year."

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RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 7

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, MAY 13
EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAU, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"The Day After Tomorrow" by Billy Loefer. 7:30—Vocal selection by Billy Loefer and Carl Moore. 8:30—Musical selection by Carl Moore. 9:30—Lecture by Dr. J. C. Kendall. 10:30—Club of the City. 11:30—Club of the City.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (275 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Billy" Hayes and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony Orchestra. 8:30—Comedy lesson by Professor Dooley. 9:30—Musical selection by the orchestra. 10:30—Club of the City. 11:30—Club of the City.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (465 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—New Willard Hotel Orchestra. 8:30—Musical selection by the orchestra. 9:30—Musical selection by the orchestra. 10:30—Musical selection by the orchestra. 11:30—Musical selection by the orchestra.

WJLA, Baltimore, Md. (540 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—WBAL dinner orchestra. 7:30—Musical selection by the orchestra. 8:30—Musical selection by the orchestra. 9:30—Musical selection by the orchestra. 10:30—Musical selection by the orchestra. 11:30—Musical selection by the orchestra.

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Horses Act Better Without Blinders

American Railway Express
Finds They Take More
Interest in Tasks

PITTSBURGH, May 10 (Special Correspondence)—Removal of "blinders" from the harness of older and quieter horses used here by the American Railway Express has made a wonderful improvement in the performance of the animals, according to W. J. Johnson, city manager of the service.

"I found," he said, "that as soon as the blinders were removed the animals seemed to take a greater interest in the daily tasks and, upon inquiry of the drivers, that much better results generally were obtained. When the experiment was first tried officials of the company made a study and careful observations. As a result, 73 of the 77 horses were open blinders."

Some of the express horses are big, heavy animals fresh from the plains where they were first "broken" to the use of blinders and this necessitates the continuance of blinders until the animals become accustomed to city traffic and noises. The grovers and trainers had broken them in without blinders and officials of the company saw there would be no necessity to continue using them.

OREGON TROUT INCREASING

ASHLAND, Ore., May 8 (Special Correspondence)—Young trout will be increased by millions in Klamath lakes and streams in 1926 owing to the closing of many streams to fishing last fall, so M. L. Ryckman, state superintendent of hatcheries, has announced. Mr. Ryckman on his inspection trip found that all hatcheries and egg-taking stations would far exceed the 1925 records, Spencer Creek having already reached the 5,000,000 mark.

President Coolidge has written an introduction to "World Chancelleries," a volume of historic interviews had by Edward Price Bell, dean of the foreign staff of the Chicago Daily News, with government leaders in Europe and Asia. They deal with the questions of how world peace be secured? The President says, in part:

"America, I need not say, is fervently for peace. This fact stands out boldly in her history. It is written in her treaties, in her diplomacy and in every utterance that reflects the emotions and convictions of her people. . . . Our feelings and purposes are unchanged. We are still against swollen armaments. Our attitude of mind is the same, that of the Washington Conference."

"World Chancelleries" is dedicated to the memory of Victor F. Lawson, late owner and editor-in-chief of the Chicago Daily News. Mussolini, Mr. Poincaré, MacDonald, MacKenzie-King, Kato, Shidehara, Quezon, Wood and Tang Shao-Yi are among the statesmen Mr. Bell interviewed. His unique contribution to the literature of peace is published in a limited complimentary edition.

No man in the United States is taking a deeper interest in the problems of the British coal miners than President Hoover. Mr. Coolidge's chief lieutenant came from miner stock. His father dug coal in the bituminous fields of southern Indiana, and three of his brothers are in the living coal mines. The secretarial chief at the White House was himself destined for the pit, and actually had his cap and suit ready to go to work. But his father decided that Everett had the making of a lawyer in him and sent him to be educated at the University of Indiana.

With \$10,000,000 now to be devoted to embassy, legation, and consulate buildings abroad, America will some day be on a level with other first-class nations in the world. In the past not even some of the smallest nations in the world have been content with second-rate and third-rate premises such as the United States occupies in foreign lands. The United States has been far more elaborate than anything the United States has ever been accustomed to keep up. Hitherto, wherever the Stars and Stripes flew above a really first-class American Embassy or Legation, it meant that the Ambassador or Minister was a man with a fat checkbook.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will leave Washington later in the month for a series of meetings and speeches in the northwest. Dates have already been arranged at Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Mr. Green is a miner and believes that his coming to the northwest will be a real first-class American Embassy or Legation, it meant that the Ambassador or Minister was a man with a fat checkbook.

Radio is playing a big rôle in the Pennsylvania senatorial campaign. Messrs. Pepper, Pinchot, and Vane, either personally or by proxy, have all taken the air, and will continue to occupy wavelengths until the primary election is cast on May 18. "Bill" Roper, Philadelphia city councilman by occupation and Princeton football coach on the side, opened the air campaign on behalf of the Pepper-Nelson forces. When the congressional battle is in full swing in September and October, the air will be heavily charged with spots of radio space which are destined in future to be conspicuous items on all official returns of

Washington Observations

AS SOON as the Senate concurs in House action in placing the foreign service of the Department of Commerce on a proper administrative and legislative status, Herbert Hoover will be in the saddle throughout the new battle for international trade. They are the eyes and ears of American business abroad. The sun never sets on their activities. A big corporation gives the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce direct credit for paying the way to contracts worth \$64,000,000. The cost to the treasury for the entire service during the current fiscal year is only about \$3,000,000. In 1925 one order in Argentina came to the United States that, by itself, amounted to more than that—\$4,500,000—because of the efforts of the American commercial attaché at Buenos Aires.

The Jones-Hoch bill, which aims to do for our foreign commercial service what the Rogers law does for the diplomatic and consular service, should open up a fine new career for ambitious young Americans of business bent. The pending measure, for one thing, insures that there will be no permanent career. Hitherto any member of Congress, by raising a point of order, could abolish the service. One of the difficulties encountered by the Department of Commerce in carrying on its service work has been the serious handicap of innumerable resignations. The work abroad is strenuous. Men have proved so successful that private business houses looking for expert managers and foreign representatives have looked upon the Hoover's international organization as a happy hunting ground for high-grade personnel. The Jones-Hoch bill aims to provide inducements for good men to stay in federal business service. It establishes six Class-1 posts at \$8000 to \$10,000 a year, and 118 lower grades with salaries ranging from \$3000 to \$8000.

ELECTORAL BILL PACT ADVOCATED

Governor Urges Parties to
Make Compromises on
Redistricting

Amendments to the bill redrawing Massachusetts electoral lines will be prepared today by Democratic leaders and submitted to Governor Fuller tomorrow, it was announced by Charles H. McGue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, as a result of a conference between a large group of Democrats and the Governor in the executive chamber yesterday.

When more than 60 prominent Democrats conferred with the Governor yesterday, political history was made, for seldom in Massachusetts politics has a Republican Governor consulted leaders of the opposition about a bill involving partisan issues. Seldom, too, has so much praise been heaped upon a Republican Governor by Democrats.

It is contended by the Democrats that the redistricting, which is done every 10 years to meet population changes, is being used to increase Republican majorities. They point out that although David I. Walsh and William A. Gaston polled within 1 per cent of half the vote in the State at the two most recent senatorial elections, the Democratic Party is allowed only five out of 40 state senators.

The Governor explained to the delegation that he did not wish to see the plan presented, for it is recognized that the redistricting plan recently submitted to the Legislature as a minority report would be far toward the Democratic point of view. The bill which regularly returns Democratic majorities, but which, under the Republican bill, probably cannot elect state senators.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEM STUDIED

(Continued from Page 1)

movement. Those desiring to cross Harvard Bridge into Cambridge and beyond would not come up Beacon Street, but would have to enter on Massachusetts Avenue either through Newbury Street or Commonwealth Avenue, with similar changes from other directions.

"Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue is a fine location to test the efficiency of this system, for, while it is true Cleveland is not entirely satisfied with the system, the cause of it, in some degree, at least, being that the locations and installation of these signals was not done under engineering experts, the left to the decision of city officials and traffic men who lacked or neglected scientific data on the subject, which involved the movement of Cleveland's street-car system. It is claimed the automatic system has slowed Cleveland's street railway system, thereby creating increased cost of operation."

"The A. L. A. believes that properly placed as to locations, the automatic system will prove of advantage to traffic, especially in safety, which is paramount to speed and economy and any other consideration. One of the most difficult problems of the traffic engineer is to adjust the conflicting demands of these three factors. With haste and carelessness so common to all, the human factor will continue to be the most important item in efficient may be known, and Boston should not be lacking in this respect."

PRESIDENT WOOLLEY IS WELCOMED HOME

Mt. Holyoke Students Greet
Her With Songs and Flowers

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 13 (Special).—Mount Holyoke College gathered en masse yesterday afternoon to greet President Mary B. Woolley with songs and flowers, when she stepped out of her taxi, on her return from a month's visit among the Mount Holyoke alumnae of the Pacific coast states.

President Woolley left South Hadley, on April 12, for the Pacific coast, a week in and around San Francisco, and a week in Seattle. Among the colleges which she visited and at which she gave addresses, during her journey are Pomona College, Occidental College, Mills College, Leland Stanford, and the University of Washington.

In Los Angeles, she was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the alumnae of Wellesley, Brown University, and Mount Holyoke, the three colleges with which she has special connections, in co-operation with the Y. W. C. A. the Men's and Women's City Clubs, and Phi Beta Kappa.

BUS LINE PERMIT HEARING DATE SET

The right to operate bus lines permanently will be discussed at hearings which will begin May 24 at the office of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, and the present temporary certificates will be extended until June 30, the department announced today.

On the basis of the regulations, which were announced several months ago, and on the hearings to be begun May 24, the entire bus situation in Massachusetts will be continued and unified.

Women's Clubs Federation Hears How Group Started Town Forest

Tract of 40 Acres Partly Forested Established by
Club of Eighteen—Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith
to Succeed Mrs. Poole as National Director

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 13 (Special).—Even the women who are accustomed to big things done by women were thrilled at today's session of the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs by the story of how a club of 18 women of modest means has conceived the idea of a town forest and is putting it through. This was told to them in the report of Mrs. John M. McGann for the Fourteenth District.

Realizing that they could not do it alone, but determined that it could be done, the Charlemont Women's Club, through its director, called upon all the clubs of the district for aid and as a result of this co-operation has established a tract of 40 acres partly forested. They are now carrying on the financing of the proposition. The forest itself will be cared for by the Commonwealth.

Another feature of great interest was the announcement by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, retiring director of the General Federation from Massachusetts, that Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith would be her successor. Mrs. Smith is the retiring president of the Massachusetts federation. Although her election to this new position will not take place until the next biennial, there is practically no doubt of her selection, said Mrs. Poole.

Course in Journalism

Miss A. Gwendoline Albee, state chairman of press and publicity, told of a course in journalism which is being developed. This was the outstanding feature of the year's work in her department. The 12 lessons which compose the course are to be studied by chairmen of press work, of which each local club is expected to have one. It is the outgrowth of an effort to secure adequate co-operation between the clubs and the press, the press being recognized as one of the great aids in getting club activities before the people.

It is the aim of Miss Albee to give the press the greatest possible assistance in supplying news of a constructive character. The course has brought recognition to the State Federation from the General Federation in the formation of a Journalism Committee of the General Federation which regularly returns Democratic majorities, but which, under the Republican bill, probably cannot elect state senators.

Reporting for the division of community service, Mr. Arthur Crockett, chairman, said that a number of clubs were doing constructive work with local motion picture material in a genuine effort to obtain clean pictures. "And right here let me say that the influence of the women is being felt in the motion picture world," she said, "as witness a clipping from a recent Boston paper, which states that some sensational gossip is being suppressed because the club women might get after it and queer the films." In other words, unsavory publicity is no longer being considered a good commercial asset because of aroused club interest in the sermon world."

Every Kind of Civic Work

Mrs. Crockett continued that local clubs have done every kind of civic work, from electing a club president to the school board and successfully putting three articles in the town warrant for needed financial appropriations, through sanitation and clean-up campaigns with all kinds of civic beautification, and attempts at traffic regulation; everything, in fact, which touches the many-sided community life of the town. A great deal of work has been done along recreational lines. Clubs have worked for community buildings and public parks, have supervised free dances and supported band concerts. Community entertainments, block parties, pageants, historical and otherwise, Christmas trees and carols and the like, all testify to a growing community spirit fostered by club women. Some clubs have worked for playgrounds, have paid instructors and given equipment. Free tennis courts have been laid out, swimming schools supported and winter sports sponsored.

Reporting for the eighth district, Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth said that one of her clubs had become a member of the local Chamber of Commerce. In another woman's club got the township to vote for an increase in the number on the school committee with a view to having women have on that committee in future. This club started a fund for a clubhouse.

Roadside Markets

Roadside markets are receiving attention from the department of the American home, Mrs. Harry A. Burnham, the chairman, stated. Through the Market Gardeners' Association, a plan is being perfected whereby the roadside markets that are selling really fresh farm products may be labeled in some way, so that the unsuspecting autoist will know when he may be sure of buying such products rather than those shipped to

the market from the city from which he has just come.

Problems of the home dressmaker are to receive assistance through a clothing survey. Fifty questionnaires on the subject have been filled out in Massachusetts and sent on to headquarters in Washington for study and findings.

"Perhaps it may be necessary to work further to create that sympathetic public opinion that is necessary for the placing of women upon our school boards, though many clubs report such interest already an established fact," said Mrs. John H. Kimball, chairman of education. Speaking of the co-operation asked by the general federation in a survey proposed to list every adult illiterate by name and residence, she hopes it may seem wise to secure this information in some way other than by this survey by club women, she said.

Relative to library enrichment work she recommended that club women make a list of the books in the annual appropriation for the local library, and see to it that a librarian well-qualified for the work is employed.

Work with and for young people has been a feature of the activities of the social and industrial conditions committee as reported by Mrs. Willard D. Woodbury, chairman. In the field of prevention of delinquency the division has intensified on the value of the policeman as a preventive agency. Several clubs have made definite attempts to obtain such an officer as did the Brockton Woman's Club, which sent a committee to the Mayor of that city to make a formal request for a policeman and followed it up with public mass-meetings. By joining the International Policewoman's Association, the Milton Woman's Club showed another way of helping in this movement.

Many clubs have had dances for their young people and helped them to establish their own clubs and Scout troops.

Every club having a conservation department has done some bit of work in the protection of the natural resources of the State. Mrs. Myron Davis Jr., chairman of conservation of natural resources, said. Tree planting and other fine conservation activities were reported from the Canton, Easton, and Weymouth branches. The Northampton Club planted a community tree and a grove of 100 Oregon firs in Middlesex Fells. Thirty-five other clubs have planted trees; nearly all clubs are maintaining feeding stations for winter birds. Wild flower charts and picture cards have been placed in schools and through the efforts of club chairmen illustrated lectures have been given before children, urging wild flower protection.

Financial Reports

Mrs. Poole reported a total contribution from Massachusetts to the headquarters maintenance fund in Washington of \$10,000, and she announced that a total of 232 Massachusetts clubs are now members of the General Federation. This is an increase of 71 clubs in the last two years.

Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, State Treasurer, reported total receipts of \$959.91 for the year ending May 1. Total expenses for the same period were \$778.90, leaving a balance of \$181.01.

The income from the Shannon Fund for Moral Education amounts this year to \$102.50, and will be given to the Girl Scouts.

Total receipts for the Helen A. Whittier fund, were reported at \$748 to May 1.

NEEDHAM PROTESTS RAIL SERVICE CUT

The Needham Board of Selectmen and the Board of Trade today petitioned the Commission on Public Utilities for a public hearing on the proposal of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to reduce service between Needham Junction and Newton Highlands. The petition states that any reduction of service would be a great detriment to the communities now being served.

A hearing was also requested by residents and the Board of Selectmen of Danvers on the proposed removal of the flagman at the Boston & Maine crossing at Purchase Street and the substitution of an automatic warning signal. The petition states that the residents are "much opposed to the removal of the flagman."

Active in Council of Federation of Women's Clubs Convention

Mrs. Florence Disert

Mrs. Arthur B. Potter

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole

Mrs. Florence Disert

Mrs. Arthur B. Potter

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole

Mrs. Florence Disert

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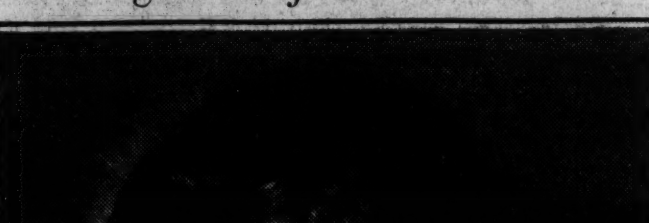
Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole

Mrs. Florence Disert

Mrs. Arthur B. Potter

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole

Retiring Head of State Eastern Star



MRS. ANNIE L. WOODMAN
Retiring Grand Matron.

EASTERN STAR MEETING MARKS ORDER'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 1)

golden anniversary is the pageant, "The Spirit of the Eastern Star," which was successfully given in the Opera House last evening before an audience so large that hundreds had to stand. A splendid conception of the beneficent objects of the order was effectively portrayed by Mrs. Emily T. Thompson, who wrote the pageant and dedicated it to Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Woodman. The singing by the chorus, made up of members of the order, showed the results of the careful training received under Mrs. Maude E. Wright, Past Grand Matron. The dancers, drilled by Mrs. Blanche Hayden, Matron of Quincy Chapter, effectively lent color and grace to the pageant. Mr. Guy Sypher directed the orchestra and the instrumental music was furnished by the Grotto Band.

The story of the pageant revolves around Robert Morris, founder of the order, and the five star points bringing out a more impressive conception of the historic characters and biblical heroines of the order. The 50 golden years of the grand chapter were woven into the design effectively. The five episodes and the cast follow:

PROCESSIONAL
Tableau—Madonna and Child
Chorus—O Little Town of Bethlehem
The Crusaders led on by the Spirit of Liberty
The Pilgrims led on by the Spirit of Liberty

EPISODE I
Tableau—Interpreters of the Story
Robert Morris—Fred Howard
Truth—Mrs. Alice E. Wallace
Angel Guardian of the Book of Life—Mrs. Mary Pollard
Charity—Mrs. Gertrude E. McKean
Dance of the Veils
Blanche Hayden and Group
Adah—Farwell and her Maidens
Solo—Farwell, L. L. Folsom
Interpretation of the Story

EPISODE II
Scene I. The Parting of Naomi, Ruth and Orpah
Tri—Farwell
Naomi—Mrs. Helen Thayer
Orpah—Mrs. Florence Luch
Ruth—Mrs. Elizabeth McKay Bishop
Solo—Entreat Me Not to Leave Thee
Mrs. Elizabeth McKay Bishop
Scene II. Tableau—Gleaners in the Fields of Boaz
Chorus—See, the Golden Rays of Morning
Dance—Sowing and Harvest
Interpretation of the Story

EPISODE III
Scene I. Before the Gates of the Palace
Characters—Nadab and his Followers
Esther and her Maidens
Mordecai—Clifford Johnston
Esther—Mrs. Jean Wood Lynch
Weber and Unity Quartets and the Chorus
Scene II. The Court of King Ahasuerus
Solo Dance—Mrs. Ruth Lane
Behold Our Lovely Queen—Chorus
Duet—Esther and the King
Characters—Esther
King—George Barker
Attendants of the Queen—Princess of Persia
Palace Guards
Interpretation of the Story

EPISODE IV
Grief and Hope of Martha Symbolized Through Rhythm and Song
Rhythmic Expression—Mrs. Mary Thompson
Solo—Love Divine, Mrs. Mary Thompson
Characters—Martha
Group—Followers of Martha; Angels
Interpretation of the Story

WAY IS SHOWN TO CUT COSTS

E. A. Filene Tells Visiting
German Merchants Mass
Production Is Road

Mass distribution and mass production in commodities of everyday use are essential in bringing down costs and ultimate sales prices, said Edward A. Filene, in addressing a delegation of 34 German merchants, mostly retailers, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Henry S. Dennison, acting president of the Chamber, presided at the luncheon and welcomed the visitors to Boston. Those at the head table included B. F. von Scholten, German consul, and W. J. Davidson, president of the New England District of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

"Nothing would make more for stability than the general adoption of these ideas and methods in production and distribution," Mr. Filene explained, "and it is my firm belief that only along these lines lies the solution of the economic difficulties of Europe, and Germany in particular; and a solution of the underlying difficulties will be the most effective means of helping to solve the political problems of our day."

"Retailing has outgrown its former local confinement and has developed into one of the most important factors of international economic life. Expansion of productive capacity in the chief nations of the world, resulting from the war has been coincident with the tendency of industry toward an increase of production and forward promotion of exports, which must inevitably bring about an era of super competition in all of the world's markets."

"Mass production to bring down manufacturing costs, as well as ultimate sales prices so low as to make the industrial output available to increasingly large masses of consumers, is the solution of the problem. The United States has taken the lead in developing these new and more modern methods of effective production. The Ford car is being exported to all countries of the world, notwithstanding that in producing it Mr. Ford has not only made the largest fortune the world has ever known but at the same time is paying higher wages, even for unskilled labor, than anyone else."

The Germans are completing a tour of the United States, during which they have studied wholesale and retail distribution methods, particularly those that have been used with the most success. Headed by Dr. Leon Bach of Berlin, they were entertained by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Retail Trade Board.

CALIFORNIA TO TEST LAW

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (Staff Correspondence).—A friendly suit has been filed in the State Supreme Court to test a wife's interest in community property under the California Community Property Law as interpreted by California courts. The United States Supreme Court recently ruled under this law that a husband and wife cannot file separate income tax returns.

STREET RAILWAY BILL RETURNED

Gov. Fuller Would Give
Towns Right to Veto New
Haven Purchase

Urging that not only Springfield and Worcester, but the scores of towns thereabout shall have a veto power on the bill to give the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad authority to operate Springfield and Worcester street railways, Governor Fuller returned it to the Senate today with amendments.

Already the New Haven road owns much of the securities of the New England Investment & Security Company, which controls the Springfield and Worcester lines, but it desires to own all the securities so that it may operate the roads. When the bill was in the Legislature, provisions were included to make it effective only on approval of Worcester and Springfield governing bodies.

Now the Governor desires to extend the same veto power to all cities and towns in territories through which the railways operate. According to members of the Legislature, the changes advocated by the Governor would make the bill liable to nullification on the action of the smallest town in the territory concerned. Many towns, it is pointed out, already feel that they have a grievance against the New Haven Road because of curtailment of service, and it is said at the State House that under the proposed amendments the bill would be of very little effect.

Regarding the bill, a memorandum from the Governor's office today said:

"The enactment of this legislation would be the writing of the final chapter on the act of the Federal Government under President Roosevelt, when the railroad companies were obliged by federal decree to divorce themselves from the ownership of trolley companies. The desirability of keeping these companies independent, and in competition for transportation, seems desirable, and the Governor felt that if it is to be abolished now, at least those municipalities and towns served by these companies should be consulted."

"The original bill calls for a vote on the part of the councils of Springfield and Worcester, but inasmuch as these companies control the electric car service and bus transportation in the cities of Marlboro, Fitchburg, Leominster, Westfield and Chicopee, and in the towns of Leicester, Spencer, West Boylston, Sterling, Lancaster, Berlin, Hudson, Boylston, Northboro, Westboro, Shrewsbury, Grafton, Milbury, Sturbridge, Southbridge, Charlton, Oxford, Blackton, Milville, Uxbridge, Northbridge, Sutton, Holden, Auburn, Southboro, Webster, Mendon and Hopkdale, the Governor felt that they, through a majority vote of their selectmen, should endorse this change of ownership."

GOODWIN SALARY PETITION ON WAY

Friends of Registrar, in
Legislature, in New
Effort for Rise

Blocked by Governor Fuller's veto of a bill giving Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, a \$100 salary increase, friends of the registrar, members of the Legislature, today began circulation of a petition requesting William F. Williams, commissioner of public works, Mr. Goodwin's superior, to grant the registrar a salary increase.

It is within Mr. Williams' power to do this as was brought out in debates on the floor of the House, and he has been requested to do so several times. Many of the members of the Legislature are expected to sign the petition which is being circulated in the House and Senate lobbies.

"The Legislature, by a majority vote, decided that the services of Mr. Frank Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in your department, were worth to the Commonwealth more than the salary he is now receiving."

"While the Governor vetoed legislation, his reason appears to have been on the ground of methods adopted by members of the Legislature, rather than on the merit of Mr. Goodwin receiving an increase in salary. In fact, His Excellency appears to believe that Mr. Goodwin's services merit an increase in his salary."

"Our action in the Legislature favoring this increase appears to us to be approved by the public."

"That the Legislature is the body where the Legislature, the Governor and the public agree that Mr. Goodwin merits an increase in salary, and we, the undersigned, members of the Legislature, understanding that your budget recommendations will be made up on May 15, respectfully petition and urge upon you that you recommend a suitable increase to the salary of Mr. Goodwin, your registrar of motor vehicles."

Back-to-Farm Movement Under Way in Missouri

FULTON, Mo., May 11 (Special Correspondence).—According to substantial figures compiled here by Fred D. Williams, postmaster, a substantial back-to-the-farm movement is under way in Callaway County. Mr. Williams sent cards of inquiry to 10 other postmasters in the county, asking information on the number of mail boxes on the rural routes starting from each town. The returns show that there are 146 more boxes than the same routes required two years ago. The figures also include nine rural routes out of Fulton.

Rural mail carriers report that in many instances where a farm house is empty and no mail box is in evidence, the land comprising the farm is being worked by residents of adjoining farms.

Pavement Laid While You Wait

Complete Road Construction
Machinery in Open-Air
Exhibit in Cambridge

The Massachusetts Highway Association can make a road while you wait. Today and tomorrow all the machinery and materials used in modern thoroughfare construction are on exhibition at the second annual open-air show on the Cambridge side of the Cottage Farm bridge where approved road-building is being demonstrated.

Approximately 45 different kinds of road building machines and the materials comprise the exhibit. The tractors and the plows are there to take up the work after the big gasoline shovels have done the heavy grading.

Then come the graders and the scrapers, and one company has a complete asphalt street making plant. Concrete machinery also is on exhibit. Road makers from all over New England are represented.

HISTORIC SHIP LEAVES NEWPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

to Hampton Roads only to find such a strong force of British ships blockading as to make it impossible for her to get to sea. Thus she was shut up in the roads during the stirring years of the war with Great Britain. At the close of the war she was again sent to the Mediterranean and remained there until 1817.

From 1819 to 1820 she was on special service in the West Indies and Brazil and then went on a mission to the Pacific. In 1829 she was sent on special service to France and England, returning to Norfolk, Va., in 1831.

She sailed to the Mediterranean again in 1832 and in 1835 became the flagship of Commodore A. J. Dallas, who commanded the West India Squadron, remaining a part of that unit until 1838, when she returned to Boston. At the outbreak of the Civil War she was again sent to the Mediterranean under command of Commodore Henry K. Thatcher, where she remained for two years.

From 1865 to 1867 she was receiving ship at Norfolk and from 1867 to 1870 filled the same rôle at Philadelphia. In 1871 she was practice and gunnery ship at Washington, later being sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. From Annapolis the Constellation was sent to Newport, R. I., as a receiving ship.

WORLD LEAGUE CALLED METHOD, NOT SOLUTION

"The League of Nations is a way of doing business; not a solution but a method of getting solutions," said Mrs. Helen Talbot, staff speaker of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, speaking today before the school of religious education of Boston University.

"When a check written in London can be transmitted by radio photography and cashed in New York in 20 minutes, it is absurd to talk of isolation of one nation from another," she said. "For the United States isolation from Europe is impossible."

MAYOR VEToes BUS PERMITS

Mayor Nichols vetoed yesterday bus permits granted by the City Council to P. A. Chamberlain to operate a line from Dedham to Cleary Square in Hyde Park, and to Frank H. Hart, who proposed to operate a line from Boston to Albany.

Remarkable REDUCTION SALE

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SUITS \$38.50 Upward

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3% of a Fair Valuation

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RAILWAYS BAR MANY STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

don, several thousand of whose drivers and conductors quit work on May 3. Most of these men, it is said, are to be re-employed, but a number may be barred on grounds of inefficiency and undue activity during the walkout. A large proportion of the volunteers who ran buses during the strike were colleagues, others regularly in other employment, but such as desire to remain in the company's service expect protection and guarantees such as the Government assured the workers who refused to strike.

Reduction in Staff

Some railroads, including the London, Midland and Scottish, decided to adopt a less drastic attitude toward repentant employees. The latter road, for instance, issued the following notice: "The members of the staff who have absented themselves from duty without giving the prescribed notice are notified that unless by 12 noon on Friday, May 14, they offer themselves for re-employment, steps will be taken to fill their places."

The London & North Eastern railway, explaining its intention not to re-employ numbers of old workers, said a material reduction in the staff has been made necessary by the "effect of the strike upon the Nation's trade which has diminished greatly the amount of tonnage to be handled," and that it would take a considerable time for trade to recover.

Preference in employment, it said, would be given to our staff who remained at work, or who offered themselves for re-employment without delay."

Proposed Coal Terms

Miners numbering over 1,000,000 are still out, and their federation states that they are not parties to the cessation of the strike, also that no decision regarding the future can be taken until the delegates' conference which is to be held tomorrow. The chief question before this conference is whether the proposals forwarded yesterday by Sir Herbert Samuel can be accepted. These proposals are officially declared by the Trades Union Congress to afford a "satisfactory basis of settlement in the mining industry, but the miners' approval has still to be obtained. Further meetings are being arranged between the miners and mine owners to discuss it.

In other trades, matters are going better. The Transport and General Workers' Union, representing 300,000 workers, today announces that it has been decided to respond to the appeal of the Prime Minister and that the union's officers have been authorized to meet the employers to discuss the satisfactory arrangements to secure a speedy resumption of work.

Printers Meeting

The printers are also awaiting further developments, and hold a meeting today. Their national society, however, has informed the newspaper and general printing trade proprietors that the men are ready to go back.

Evidence accumulates of the opposition of employers to Mr. Baldwin's appeal for a "spirit of forgiveness" in healing Great Britain's industrial wounds. Messrs. Spicers Ltd., a big firm of paper makers, today state that "only such workers as are looked upon as essential to restarting business will be re-engaged, and then only on the understanding that they are prepared to start work unconditionally and leave themselves entirely in the hands of the management." The directors of the South Downs Motor Services, Ltd., which provides services between Eastbourne and Portsmouth, issued a notice to their employees stating that they regarded their agreement with the trade unions as terminated, and that they have decided not to recognize any trade union in future or engage union labor.

Underground Crowded

Despite the fact that the strike has been ended, London found it almost more difficult to get to business today than at any time since the trouble began. Believing that normal conditions have been re-established, motorists less than the look-out for offering lifts. Similarly people crowded to the Underground Railways expecting to find a normal service, but were disappointed and apparently they must be prepared to wait until the virtually exhausted coal stocks have been replenished at the power stations before the Underground is to resume its pre-strike aspect.

Meanwhile the volunteer staff, which is still on duty, had to pack normal crowds into abnormally small, as well as abnormally few, trains, and did it with amazing tact and efficiency.

The regular bus drivers and conductors who went to their usual depots this morning, carrying on their work were also disappointed. Many of their buses are still in the great improvised depot at Regent's Park, whence they started out at 8 o'clock today, as during the period of the strike had been replenished at the power stations before the Underground is to resume its pre-strike aspect.

Milk Price Drops
In brilliant sunshine, London's great milk pool in Hyde Park is in course of liquidation. From Hyde Park Corner to Knightsbridge barracks there stretches a double row of hundreds of steam and motor lorries. The green enclosure is still occupied with temporary huts and tents and the whole atmosphere is that of a well-ordered military camp run by civilians.

Near the Grosvenor Gate, hundreds of empty milk cans are being loaded up for return to ordinary depots. Motor buses run up and down pedestrian paths, but by the end of the week the tents will be swept away and under the administration's park attendants all traces of the successful community enterprise in time of stress will be things of the past. So successful has been this combine of London's milk suppliers that actually on the last day of the strike

the supply exceeded the demand and the price to consumers dropped a penny a quart.

Unions and Employers at Odds Over Return of Strikers in Britain

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—The Premier, Stanley Baldwin, has asked the miners' executive to meet him at the House of Commons this evening. The nine-day general strike, called off yesterday, switched today to work regarded as a widespread lock-out by the employers against union men seeking to return to work on the old terms.

This development came as one of the most dramatic of all those in the disturbed days since the industrial upheaval began. What it amounted to, according to labor men, was a disposition on the part of the employers to smash union influence as far as possible.

The Trade Union Congress, which conducted the general strike and announced its termination yesterday, accepted the wage, and in a statement declared the trade-unions would resist to the utmost "any attempt to impose humiliating terms on the workers."

Throughout the country the unions and employers were deadlocked, the unions demanding unqualified reinstatement of the strikers and the employers insisting on terms with them except on their own terms. These in some cases called for tearing up the union cards, and there was even a refusal in certain instances to re-employ the strikers at all.

Control Relinquished

The Trade Union Congress, which placed the situation in the hands of the individual unions when it called off the general strike, was in a state of utmost anxiety as reports arrived from the provinces. The congress had in effect relinquished direct control of the situation. As reports piled in, however, the Trade Union Congress council intimated it might have to resume charge and ask the Government to define its attitude toward the employers' conditions.

There came another general meeting of the council, after which the Trade Union Congress headquarters issued its statement of warning. Thus the battle which the country last night thought had been settled continues. But instead of the massed fighting which proceeded during the nine days of the general strike, it is now a hand-to-hand conflict to determine whether organized labor or the employers shall rule.

Instead of the resumption of normal conditions, an announcement came from the Government that the emergency food services would be maintained. Food convoys, with armed escorts, continued to pour through London today, and the scenes of yesterday were repeated throughout the country, with the population still waiting.

Ball Men Not to Return

At Doncaster, the railwaymen have passed a resolution not to return on the conditions offered by the railway company, and at Hull the transport workers and railway men have decided not to resume work as yet. The Sheffield railway employees, however, refused to return until all are reinstated unconditionally.

All the men in the affected trades in Liverpool are still on strike and have refused to return unless their employers agree to take them back in a body. The Southampton trade unions have passed a resolution not to go back to work, pending guarantees from their employers on employment conditions. Most of the Southampton strikers, including railway men at Portsmouth, have remained out because the tramways committee has refused to reinstate all the men who struck.

Great numbers of men reported for work at the Stratford locomotive works of the London Northeastern Railway and were informed that arrangements to open the shop will be made as soon as possible and that such men as are needed will be notified.

The printers are still out although the National Society of Operative Printers informed the London newspaper proprietors yesterday that men are available and awaiting the proprietors' wishes. The employers said that they were unable to say, as yet, what will be done, although one organization has announced that no strikers would be taken back. One big firm of paper makers has announced that, until the board of directors had an opportunity to determine a future policy, only essential workers would be re-engaged on the understanding that they would leave themselves entirely in the hands of the management.

Iron and Steel Works Idle

The iron and steel works are still idle and must remain so until the coal strike is ended. The railwaymen and dockers at Bristol met today to consider the position of the strikers, and at Ilford, a suburb of London, the railwaymen decided to continue the strike as a protest against the statement of the London Northeastern Railway that it will refuse to re-employ strikers.

The situation in Scotland also is deadlocked. The tramway men at Edinburgh have resumed work but the railwaymen, printers and engineers are still on strike and are holding meetings to discuss terms on which they will resume work. The strikers at Perthburgh and Carlisle have determined not to return to work.

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Vogue is a recognized authority on dress and fashion—this department is conveniently adjacent to the Textiles Section.

work until all the men be reinstated unconditionally. The volunteers are continuing work at the Leith docks until the end of the week pending arrangement for the return of regular dockworkers. The resumption of work in Manchester and Salford was only partial. The union railwaymen at Kingston, Ireland, have not returned to work and volunteers today loaded the mailboat.

Comments were heard today that it was far easier to start a general strike than to halt one. There was some improvement in conditions this morning, but the citizens who retired last night with the thought that his troubles were ended was amazed upon awakening to find that he still had to wait to get to work and endure much the same inconvenience.

Mine Strike Continues

Even in London volunteers continued to man the comparatively few busses running, hardly any tramcars were functioning, and the subway service was about the same as yesterday.

The authorities predicted that things would begin to right themselves forthwith, although it would take considerable time before conditions approached anything like normal.

As far as the miners are concerned, their strike against lower wages and longer hours continues, and nothing is expected to develop before their national meeting of delegates here tomorrow.

Much agitation was shown at Trade Union Congress headquarters this morning on account of the men not returning to work, and it was admitted the situation was serious though not alarming.

Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas, Arthur Pugh, Ernest Bevan and other leaders were at headquarters early, and after a conference hurried away to their respective homes.

A Trade Union Congress spokesman told the Associated Press: "The situation confronting the country just at this time is not thought about so much by unwillingness of the men to return to work as by the obstinate, defiant attitude of the employers who in so many instances, according to our reports this morning, have refused point blank to take them back."

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, radioed a message saying: "The Government feels sure that all the employees who have been assisted in meeting the requirements of the emergency by volunteer labor will recognize the great civic service those men performed and will desire to deal generously with them."

Gratuity of Two Days' Pay
It is suggested that employers dispensing without notice with the services of any paid voluntary workers should follow the practice which the Government proposes to pursue, and grant a gratuity of at least two days' pay.

There is a feeling in Labor circles that the happenings since the calling off of the general strike may cause a split between the Trade Union Congress and the miners, and that when the miners' delegates meet in Kingsway Hall tomorrow it will be another "Black Friday" similar to that in 1921 when the railway and transport workers agreed to back the miners, but the railwaymen suddenly withdrew.

At the moment the feeling is that the position is serious enough for the general council of the T. U. C. to convene an extra special session at which the T. U. C. may be compelled to take control of the situation again and ask the Government to explain its policy. Union officials say the employers are insisting that the strikers sign on as new men and forego many benefits. They declare this cannot be allowed.

Lord Reading, former Viceroy of India, may be chosen neutral chairman of the suggested advisory committee for reorganization of the mining industry. Lord Reading has been in the peers' gallery on every occasion on which the coal dispute was discussed. This morning he interviewed the Premier prior to the Cabinet meeting at which the whole situation was reviewed.

Soviets Are Disappointed at Ending of Strike

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, May 13.—Disappointment, blended with the conviction that the experience of the strike showed the correctness of communist revolutionary tactics, characterizes press comment on the end of the British strike. Gregory Zinoviev comments as follows: "Sold, betrayed. Thomas, MacDonald, Snowden, and Henderson have again betrayed the British workers. Nevertheless the British general strike will play a gigantic rôle, and will be seen as a dress rehearsal of future great fights." Karl Radek attributes the end of the strike to the influence of conservative trade union leaders, who joined the movement only for the purpose of liquidating it as soon as possible.

He predicted that "the new treachery of Thomas will create a deep

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crisis in the British workers' movement. This crisis will end with the creation of a mass Communist party in England. These nine days of strike were historic days. They showed the British working class what the absence of a revolutionary party means. They will mean more in history to the British working class than 10 years of agitation."

Miners Hold Up Traffic

DONCASTER, Eng., May 13 (AP)—The settlement of the general strike in the British Isles has had an aftermath in the near-by coal fields where mobs of miners held up road traffic, and were dispersed only when the police charged and arrested 80 men.

A procession of women marching on Doncaster was dispersed by a strong force of mounted police before they reached the city.

Events Postponed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 13.—Among the events postponed by the general walkout is the visit here of an American anti-patriotic organization which includes the Richmond Light Infantry Blues and the Connecticut Foot Guards.

Viscountess Astor had arranged a reception to them last night, but this has been countermanded as they now go to France first.

HIGH STANDARD FOR MILK ASKED

Canadian Dairies Criticized in Inquiry Over Plan for Export Permits

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 13.—Some of the Canadian dairies which ship milk into the United States are unsanitary, C. P. Osgood, Maine state dairy inspector, testified at the Senate Agricultural Committee, in connection with the Lenroot-Tabor bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to issue permits for export only to those dairy farms that are inspected and conform to American standards for cream.

Mr. Osgood testified that he made a 150-mile trip by automobile, investigating over 50 of the largest Canadian dairies and found that there was little modern equipment and that the old-fashioned methods of 40 years ago were in use. He said: "Concrete floors were seldom seen. Milk was handled carelessly and many dairies would not 'score' much over 28 or 30 out of 100 points on a United States Department score sheet."

He stated that all milk in their section went to creameries which shipped regularly into the United States. "Only 35 per cent of the farms had milk houses," he continued.

"The milk was not promptly chilled as it should be, and in one case it stood in sunlight 70 degrees warm for hours before being shipped. Only a few dairies had hot and cold water."

Roy E. Batchelder, state dairy inspector for New Hampshire, said: "We inquired at customs stations on the border to ascertain where the creameries were sending the most milk and cream into the United States, and then inspected the creameries, where we found they were mixing sweet and sour cream together into a 40 per cent butter fat cream, which is the highest consistency allowed under tariff rulings for cream."

George R. Pitts, agricultural director of the New York State Fair, and a dairy farmer with 370 acres and 55 milk cows near Cortlandt, N. Y., made the statement that New York regulations were so strict that many farmers suffered considerable loss every time a cow was "ruled out" or a violation of rule was reported. He said: "We New York dairymen obey the most rigid rules and penalties, while these Canadian milk producers, without any inspection whatever and with no expense for equipment or high overhead cost, can come into our market undercut our prices and crowd us out. We need protection against such foreign competition at this time, and Congress ought to give it to us."

J. J. Ragan, inspector for the Dairyman's League, criticized the Canadian producers because "the method of handling milk was 30 years behind the times; their equipment old-fashioned and scanty."

Mr. Ragan named a half-dozen Canadian districts which are shipping milk in large quantities to New York City and made the comment, "It is impossible for these producers to ship clean milk under present circumstances. We found conditions as bad there as can be found anywhere in commercial production."

The President's Powers
"Should this machinery fail, and the dispute grow too serious for settlement by mutual agreement, the President is given further power. 'Should friendly offices come to naught, the President is empowered to create an emergency coal board. Within 30 days after its appointment this board must report to the President, whether or not the public is likely to be deprived of an adequate

"Naturally, it was the anxious desire of the committee to find the best means of promoting harmonious labor relations. It took a leaf from the railroad labor bill as it passed the House, and so far as such a law can do, made it the duty of all employers and employees engaged in the coal industry to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning wages and working conditions and to settle their own disputes. All members of the committee agreed that so far as possible, the Government should refrain from interference in the industry."

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BILL PAVES WAY TO COAL PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

as to the possibility of the stoppage of coal production. Upon this report the President may continue his efforts to bring the parties together or proclaim an emergency and appoint a federal fuel administrator, declare a car service priority and take steps to protect the public for its supply of coal and the cost thereof.

Nationalization Opposed

However, the report stresses that it is the purpose of the measure, that so far as possible, the Government should refrain from interference.

The original Copeland bill included a provision empowering the President to take over control and administration of mines in the event of a tie-up. The measure before the Senate has no such clause.

The report observes that no member of the committee expressed a desire for the nationalization of the coal mines or for any measure involving public ownership or operation.

The measure is the outcome of discussion and committee hearings in both Houses brought on by the recent lengthy anthracite mining strike. Senator Copeland was active while the strike was in progress demanding legislation for permanent solution of labor problems in the industry, which in recent years had resulted in annual cessation of mining operation.

Prevention of Tie-Ups

"For a generation at least there has been much private and public discussion of the fuel question," the Copeland report states. "As the needs for coal increase, it becomes more and more important to make sure that there should never be a serious interruption upon its supply. Several times in recent years the public has been badly inconvenienced by coal supply. During the winter of 1925-26 the situation became desperate."

"The Congress has not failed to note with great concern a state of affairs which might lead to national disaster. The President has called attention to the coal situation, as did predecessors did. A coal commission was appointed; it held protracted hearings and reported its findings to the President and the Congress. In both his messages to the Congress, President Coolidge pointed out the potential menace in the coal industry and urged congressional action. Members of the Senate have also presented bills."

"The committee on education and labor appointed a subcommittee to consider all the material on file, with instructions to make early report to the full committee. The result of the deliberations of the committee on education and labor is a recommendation that the accompanying bill, with one amendment, be enacted into law. It is the duty of the coal industry to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning wages and working conditions and to settle their own disputes. All members of the committee agreed that so far as possible, the Government should refrain from interference in the industry."

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supply of coal or interstate commerce is to be seriously interrupted.

TITLE III

"Should the emergency coal board decide there is imminent danger of a coal famine and restraint of interstate commerce, and so reports to the President, he is given additional powers. He also may proclaim that an emergency exists, threatening to impair the health, safety and welfare of the people of the United States, and to interfere with commerce between the several states."

"Having done this, the President is authorized to revive the law of Sept. 22, 1922, 'an act to declare a national emergency to exist in the production, transportation and distribution of coal and other fuel, granting additional powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission, providing for the appointment of a federal fuel distributor, providing for the declaration of car-service priorities during the emergency, and to prevent the sale of fuel at unjust and unreasonably high prices.'

"The accompanying bill contained one proposal which the majority of the committee considered unwise. This was a provision permitting the President to take over any and all coal properties and operate them during the emergency, if in his discretion he considered it needful or desirable to do so."

"In all human probability, if the people of the United States should have forced upon the emergency a condition so critical as the menace of a coal famine, the Congress would be convened. In the face of dire necessity it would not take long to pass the laws essential to the seizure of the mines for operation during the emergency. On this account there seems no present reason to precipitate a debate on a measure so advanced as this."

"No member of the committee expressed a desire for nationalization of the coal mines or for any measure involving public ownership or continued operation."

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WOULD CHECK WAR AT SOURCE

Speaker Tells Briarcliff Conference to Quench Sparks Promptly

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., May 13 (Special).—Attacking the organized hatreds that lead to war, Herbert C. Bell Jr., formerly representative from New York, at a round table discussion at the National Conference on International Relations and Problems, here, declared that wars are not fortuitous events, but are the consequences of conditions which precede them.

"Those of us who wish to do anything to insure the continuance of normal conditions of peace," he said, "must first study the circumstances which make wars possible and investigate the roots of hostility. In international relations, sparks cannot be prevented, and a great deal can be done to prevent the accumulation of static hatred ready to explode at the first excuse."

At another round table on international control of raw materials, it was pointed out by Dr. Edward Mead Earl of Columbia University that American capital would soon start on a pilgrimage to control sufficient amount of raw materials of the world as to make United States entirely independent of other countries in this respect.

As the demand for European reconstruction loans falls off, he said, American capital will move and more concern itself with investment in supplies of essential raw materials abroad.

"The desire of the American manufacturer to protect himself against speculation, against fluctuating exchange rates, and against foreign restrictions such as the Stevenson plan for curtailing the production of rubber," Dr. Mead explained, "is accentuated by the desire of the Government to protect itself against the possibility of American industry making itself independent of raw materials which are controlled by foreign monopolies and which in time of war might not be available for purposes of national defense."

French Finance

The round table discussion on France's economic problem was presided over by Prof. James W. Angell of Columbia University, who expressed grave concern at the present tendencies of French finance, referring particularly to the depreciation of the franc and the increasing circulation of paper money. It is recognized that until France has achieved financial stability the road to peace will be beset with numerous difficulties.

Harold G. Moulton, director of the Institute of Economics, said:

"The French budget situation has not only been the cause of the depreciation of the franc but it is the primary source of French difficulty in connection with foreign debt payments. The French budget has not yet been definitely balanced."

The budget which is officially stated to be balanced does not include all the items of Government expenditure, notwithstanding the agitation on this subject within recent years. There is little reason for believing that the total of expenditures will not in 1926 again be greatly in excess of the total of non-borrowed revenues.

"Foreign loans may be a temporary expedient for preventing a further decline of the exchange but there can be no real stability until the necessary internal fiscal reforms have been achieved."

As a well balanced peace movement must take into consideration the economic and commercial factors that make for international stability, the National Conference has turned toward economic considerations and the relations sustained between business and peace.

It seems to be pretty generally agreed that business must not be permitted to develop along lines independent of the social consequences that may ensue. Business must be harnessed, these leaders are saying, to serve the cause of peace and international understanding.

Raw Materials

In a discussion of the "Relation of the Control of Raw Materials to Peace and the Economic Crisis," Robert S. Brookings, president of the Institute of Economics, of Washington, D. C., who presided, said that one or more customs union groups constituted an economic necessity for Europe and would develop a unity of interest which in turn would offer a very real prospect for world peace.

George Otis Smith, director of the

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Marblehead Plans Celebration of Sesquicentennial of the Navy

Old Town That Fitted Out First Craft for Action in the Revolutionary War to Observe Event in Connection With Spanish War Veterans' Convention

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., May 13 (Special).—In connection with the state convention of the Spanish War Veterans which will be held here June 17, 18 and 19, Marblehead will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the American Navy. Not since the reception and entertainment of Lafayette, in 1824, has the town given itself so thoroughly to preparation for an event.

It was in the summer of 1775,

while British ships and transports, laden with provisions, were going in and out of Boston harbor without interference, and General Washington was in great need of ammunition, that Capt. John Manly of Marblehead suggested to Washington that armed vessels be employed to intercept the British fleet. Washington transmitted his letter to Congress, and without waiting for a reply authorized Col. John Glover of Marblehead to hire vessels to be fitted out as cruisers.

The commission was quickly executed, and under instructions from Washington, dated Sept. 2, 1775, the schooner Hannah, commanded by Nicholas Broughton, sailed from Beverly on Tuesday, Sept. 5, and on the following Thursday captured the British ship Unity, laden with provisions and munitions.

By Oct. 3, 1775, the Lynch, the Franklin, the Lee and the Warren were fitted out by Marblehead men except the Warren, which was commanded by Captain Adams of the New Hampshire troops.

Among the most distinguished guests of the town will be Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, and Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, both of whom will speak at an assembly in Abbot Hall on the opening day of the celebration, June 17.

Three battleships and two destroyers will be anchored just outside the harbor. Several hundred cadets will accompany the craft to Marblehead, arriving June 16, and it is expected that the future naval officers will participate in the parade on the closing day, June 19. Batteries C and D of the 102d field artillery and detachments from Fort Banks also will attend.

The remainder of the program includes a circus, a fair, fireworks for three nights and a baseball game.

The program will open on June 17 with the convening of delegates to the United Spanish War Veterans' convention at Abbot Hall and of the auxiliary to the war veterans at Odd Fellows Hall. Adjournment, which will be followed by the grand assembly, at which Secretary Wilbur and Governor Fuller will speak, John G. Stevens, chairman of the Marblehead selectmen, will preside. At noon the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Clubs will be hosts to the guests at luncheon. A banquet will be held at the Rock-Mere Hotel at 6 p. m., followed by Navy Night at the circus, fireworks, and block parties.

The convention will reconvene on the morning of June 18 and in the afternoon will be guests aboard a destroyer for a ride down the harbor. A grand ball and fireworks will be held in the evening, the latter at the harbor. On June 19 the delegates will meet in the morning. A parade and baseball game will be held in the afternoon. The evening program will include an entertainment and ball for the midshipmen at the Eastern, Corinthian, and Boston Yacht Clubs, and at the Rock-Mere Hotel. Fireworks will close the program.

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MOSLEM DELEGATES DISCUSS CALIPHATE
By Special Cable
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Abd-el-Krim asked to be allowed to send delegates, but the Egyptian Government, at the French request, declined. Local Moslem circles decline to be interested in the congress, which they regard as a gathering of "greybeards," whose decisions cannot affect a question which the majority of Egyptian Moslems consider as purely academic.

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He didn't seem to be any one I knew, though, so I just wagged my tail a time or two and kept going.

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Train in Alaska Has Bankers' Crew

Railroad Employees Branch Out Into Financing in Northern Field

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, May 13 (AP).—Alaska's railroad is one where the principal members of the passenger crew are bankers.

The regular passenger train between Seward and Curry has the president of the First National Bank of Anchorage as its conductor; a director in the same bank sits on the right side of the cab, while a heavy stockholder in the same institution is fireman. A lesser stockholder places the step for passengers to alight from the coaches.

The bank to which these railroaders are attached is controlled and financed almost exclusively by railroad employees, ranging from section men to high officials of the operating staff. Frank Knight, the president, is a veteran conductor who came to Alaska with the building of the railroad. Charles Matheson, director and heavy stockholder, is an old-time engineer. He also came north with the railroad.

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MOSLEM DELEGATES DISCUSS CALIPHATE
By Special Cable
CAIRO, May 13.—Delegates from a number of Moslem countries gather in congress today at Alzahar University to discuss the present position of the Caliphate and the possibility of its restoration or otherwise of constructing the Caliphate on the old accepted lines. Notably unrepresented are the Persian Moslems, also the Wahabites and Hejazis, since Ibn Saud would not send delegates to the Cairo conference because he is holding his own congress at Mecca after the termination of the annual pilgrimage.

Abd-el-Krim asked to be allowed to send delegates, but the Egyptian Government, at the French request, declined. Local Moslem circles decline to be interested in the congress, which they regard as a gathering of "greybeards," whose decisions cannot affect a question which the majority of Egyptian Moslems consider as purely academic.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—Award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd for "his dauntless courage and unerring skill," in piloting the first aircraft over the North Pole, is proposed in a bill by C. J. McLeod (R.), Representative from Michigan. The measure would authorize "due recognition" to other members of the Byrd expedition.

THE DIARY OF SNUBS, OUR DOG

As I was returning from a stroll this afternoon I passed a man and he said: "Hello Snubs!"

He didn't seem to be any one I knew, though, so I just wagged my tail a time or two and kept going.

Pretty soon I began to wonder how he could have found out my name. Finally I stopped and began to look around as though I were hunting for something, and allowed him to catch up with me.

Then I looked at him very closely—I was unable to recognize him, though.

But he certainly knows who I am—And how did he find it out? That's what I should like to know!

Train in Alaska Has Bankers' Crew

Railroad Employees Branch Out Into Financing in Northern Field

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, May 13 (AP).—Alaska's railroad is one where the principal members of the passenger crew are bankers.

The regular passenger train between Seward and Curry has the president of the First National Bank of Anchorage as its conductor; a director in the same bank sits on the right side of the cab, while a heavy stockholder in the same institution is fireman. A lesser stockholder places the step for passengers to alight from the coaches.

The bank to which these railroaders are attached is controlled and financed almost exclusively by railroad employees, ranging from section men to high officials of the operating staff. Frank Knight, the president, is a veteran conductor who came to Alaska with the building of the railroad. Charles Matheson, director and heavy stockholder, is an old-time engineer. He also came north with the railroad.

There are more than 1500 depositors in the bank, which has a capital stock of \$50,000 and approximately \$600,000 in deposits.

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FLEET BATTLING HUGE ICE FIELD

Unprecedented Scene on Lake Erie—Forty Freighters Trying to Open Lane

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
BUFFALO, May 13 (Special).—These are days of thrills on old Lake Erie. A spectacular contest is being waged, with 44 steel lake freighters as aggressors against the most formidable field of ice that ever retarded navigation on this lake. It is a scene unequalled in the history of lake navigation.

The line of freighters headed up Lake Erie, if connected, would reach three miles. The fleet includes some of the largest lake carriers afloat. A conservative estimate of their value is \$25,000,000. The bulk freighters of the fleet are bound for upper-lake ports to bring down ore or grain, and some are taking coal up.

The lack of a northeast wind is responsible for the stubborn resistance of the ice field, lake men say. Absence of such a wind has kept the field intact later this year than in many seasons. Open water and clear steaming are

THE HOME FORUM

The Joy of Reading to Children

There is perennial significance in that time-worn metaphor of the ancient Greek torch-race. It pictures for us vividly how the generations are linked each to each and how the most precious things of our human possessions are not to be trusted to a casual transmission but must be handed directly from parent to child. Many parts of education may be delegated to professional teachers, but not the things of deepest and most inward importance. We need not greatly care who teaches our sons and daughters the alphabet or the rules of grammar; we ought to care a great deal who teaches them the higher uses of the language. When we have thought carefully about the matter we are likely to insist upon doing this fundamental teaching ourselves.

The duty, the privilege, and the joy are too great to be turned over to others, for it rests very largely with us, the fathers and mothers of today, to decide what shall be the place and value of great literature in the world of tomorrow. Perhaps we do not enough consider how precarious is the memory and appreciation, not to say the existence, of any great classic. The torch must be sent on continuously from hand to hand; there is no lighting it again when once it has flickered out. We must not think, because it has passed through a thousand hands before it reaches ours, that we may hold it negligently, for it may fall with us quite as finally as with another. The length of its journey down the years should make us not indifferent but doubly careful during the little while that we are keepers of the flame. Not our children only but our children's children to unnumbered generations depend upon our fidelity in preserving what belongs not to us in particular but to all mankind.

The privilege is as clear as the duty. In opening the doors of literature to a growing child, using some great book as the key, we interpret the past to the future, and the ages are brought into a sharp, clear focus while we read. By a figure still prouder we may say that we are the wires along which the message runs, from Homer to some greater poet even than he perhaps, unnamed, unguessed, whose song is still unsung. Though we may not add a word of our own to the world's Book of Letters, we may at least do our part in an effort to see that no word is lost. Others can teach better than we, perhaps, the knowledge and the use of books, but we can teach our own children more effectively than any one that love of books without which knowledge is pedantry and use is mechanical. Without the love of books that we can best inculcate, and we perhaps alone, the classics cannot long endure. When they are the main prop of the vast treasure-chamber that we call civilization falls to the ground. Few duties and few privileges can take precedence over this of conveying to the future

the best that the past has made. There is no more beautiful and no more significant sight in the world than that of a parent reading to a child, at any rate to one who sees how a great, indispensable business is there going forward.

The joy of reading to children is best learned experimentally, yet even those who have never known it can imagine something of what it means to have an audience alert, fresh, wide-eyed at the wonder of a new world, unhampered by skepticism, unhindered by impertinent knowledge, keenly fanciful, insatiable, eager to enjoy. Children make the best of all audiences, because all that they hear is new. They have made no distinctions yet between the book and the world that contains it; the book is their world for the blessed time being, and in that world they move about with a concentrated fervor of conviction, making an elder brother of Achilles and a friend of Robinson Crusoe. This would be enough to prove that there is happiness in reading to them, but there is more behind. For while we read, sharing the happiness we give, we are stepping backward little by little to that golden time when we too listened to the voices of father and mother, finding for ourselves the same immortal companions. The generations mingle and merge; the years are rolled up as a scroll; we are brought together with our children and our own childhood in the unchanging Now of art, which is timeless.

In so deep a duty, so great a privilege, so keen a joy as this of reading to children, we are very careful, of course, not to waste time upon the second rate. The hours at our disposal are few and the loss is incalculable if we do not use them wisely. Our business is not to entertain merely, nor yet to instruct, but to lay solid foundations upon which all later reading will be soundly based. To this end the ephemeral writing for children that has become such a separate department of literature in recent years will not serve. Much of it is bright, fanciful, and delicate, and it shows at times a remarkable insight into the moods and thoughts of childhood, but there is small reason for congratulating our children that they have now a literature made specifically for them if that literature is to displace in any measure the books that were made for all the world. The best books of their own that children now have are exactly the same books that children had a century ago—the broad, basic, fundamental books, namely, in which the deepest experience of the human race is stored. Our true advance in recent years has not been so much in adding to the number of these but in making the old ones more available for children's uses. For we are not to suppose that the great classics are too difficult for the child's comprehension. Precisely because they are clear they go so home to all ages. The child does not see in them exactly what we see, but neither do we see in them all that is clear to him.

There is one great body of literature with which every child that understands English should become thoroughly familiar—the Waverley Novels. Much good entertainment and some historical knowledge may be picked up in this noble series of action, but its importance does not rest upon such things. In Scott's novels the ideals of chivalry, courtesy, noblesse-oblige, and social responsibility upon which so much of modern civilization rests are illustrated with a force beyond the power of direct inculcation. These novels are therefore a school of conduct and morality in the deepest sense. One who hears them read in childhood has a rock foundation of ethical certainty to which he may feel down in later years with the assurance that whatever else may change these things endure. He knows what temperance is, in spite of all that the world may say; he recognizes nobility at a glance, and heroism, and kindness. In short, he has been provided with standards of judgment, feeling, action as perdurable as everlasting bronze. This is an education.

If we must be careful what we read to our children in the few and precious hours that we have to read to them, we should be equally careful how we read. The slovenly pronunciation, the unlovely voice, the careless modulation of speech tones, may be tolerated in public speech before adults—we observe, in fact, that it is tolerated and even condoned—but in reading to our children we make ourselves the spokesmen of the ages, and then it is that we desire, perhaps for the first time, the chastity of utterance and flexible tones of the masters of speech. Not that the child will consciously criticize our reading. However bad the reading may be, he will probably think it perfect. But in his imitation of his parent's speech there is an implied criticism very cogent indeed, in which no defect is extenuated and no grace is lost. We read not to an audience of one or two but for thousands, and our voices, so quiet by the fireside in the twilight, will be woven by those who hear us into the decades and the centuries. Not only the continued existence of the classics rests with us, but the welfare of the noblest speech any people has ever inherited. We are training ears and tongues as well as hearts and intellects in that hour of reading aloud. Let us do the work as well as we are able.

Many things that once seemed essential and indispensable have been abandoned in our hurried times; but there are a few things that we cannot give up without tragic loss. One of these is reading to our children. And there is little likelihood that we shall ever abandon this, when we have once discovered that it is not only a duty and a privilege but a joy.

ONE of the first impressions gained by the Western visitor to the Philippine Islands, provided he avoid modern commercial Manila, is the unchanged character of all things, especially of the native life and habits. Manila, of course, is like the later Honolulu, more American than America itself, with most that is exotic long since vanished. But Manila is only a small part of the Philippines, and except for some of the native quarter, very slightly characteristic of them. It is into the other islands, back in the "bush," or among the less-known mountains, that one must go to see the Philippines. And if he takes the trouble to do that, and is willing to forego for a season modern hotels and the amenities of Western civilization, he will see one of the most exotic regions of the entire East, colorful with its mingling of every Oriental race, fascinating in its reminders of the past, strange and bewildering in its primitive and incomprehensible manner of existence.

On the islands of Penang and Negros, some three hundred miles southerly from the capital, there is little to suggest modern civilization and nothing at all to ally existence there to the things of the Occident. It is the principal town of this section of the immense Philippine archipelago, which comprehends a land area of more than one hundred forty thousand square miles. Here modern ways have begun to introduce themselves in the form of American and British business interests; but it is only a few miles by diminutive train or native-thronged steamer to mountain towns or secludedly-visited outposts where customs are pretty much as they were when Spanish rule interfered little with the tendencies of the native people, and when the average Filipino knew little more of the greater world than the native of the western Australian "bush" knows today.

The native villages among the coconut palms are all of thatch, often raised from the ground upon posts, quite as the native huts of the western Pacific islands. In such a way about the peoples of the Philippines when Magellan came; and, wonderfully little altered, so abide they today. In most of the interior the white man is still an object of mighty curiosity. At him the elders stare in wonder and bewilderment, while the hordes of brown children emit ludicrous shrieks of apprehension and terror. The sole mode of conveyance is still the two-wheeled, thatch-covered cart, drawn by unhurrying,

live-oaks. I have seen the tulip and hyacinth beds of Holland rolled like a gorgeous carpet on the meadows beneath the feet of Spring; and the royal gardens of Kew in the month when the rose is queen of all the flowers; but never have I seen an effluence more lovely, more satisfying to the eye, than that of the high laurel along the shores of the unknown little river in South Jersey. Cool, pure, and virginal in their beauty, the innumerable clusters of pink and white blossoms thronged the avenues of the pine woods; and ranged themselves along the hill-sides and sloping banks. . . . The dim woodland was illumined with the bluish of conscious pleasure. . . . Henry Van Dyke, in "Days Out."

Oh, but the mountain breeze must have been pleasant. Upon the mountain peak. Of that poetic and triumphant peasant. Driving his laureled plow! —William Alexander.

Across the Georgian portico From out the Maytime garden blow Sweet drifts of apple-blossom snow As if to music, measured, slow, As if to music, to and fro.

I read whatever bards have sung And the bright days when I was young Come thronging back to me. In fancy I can hear again The Alpine forest ravine. The mule-bells on the hills of Spain. The sea at Eilat. . . . I journey on by park and spine, Beneath centennial trees, Through fields with poppies all on fire. And gleams of distant seas. . . . Let others traverse sea and land, And toll through various climes, Turn the world round with my hand, Reading these poets' rhymes. —Longfellow.



A Native Philippine Village

White Peacocks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have seen white peacocks where nobody knows; I have seen white peacocks in our own hedgerows. Each peacock at night is a may-blossom tree. But each one at night stands and curls to me.

They step on green carpets as fine made as moss, And spread snowy feathers across and across; And the moon and the stars come marching with me Along the tall hedgerows my peacocks to see.

Then I am a queen with a crown on my hair, And I am a lady with jewels to wear, To walk through the kingdom in fine company, With bonny white peacocks to curtsy to me.

Elizabeth S. Fleming.

Lupins and Laurel

It was here, on the slopes of the open fields and on the dry sides of the long embankment, that we saw the faded remnants of the beauty with which the lupins had surrounded Watermouth a few days ago. The innumerable plants with their delicate palmate leaves were still fresh and vigorous; no drought can wither them even in the driest soil, for their roots reach down to the hidden waters. But the winged blossoms, with which a little while since they had "blued the earth," . . . were now almost all gone; as if a countless flood of blue butterflies had taken flight and vanished. Only here and there one could see little groups of belated flowers, scraps of the cerulean carpet, like patches of deep blue sky seen through the rents in a drifting veil of clouds.

But the river called us away from the remembrance of the lupins to follow the promise of the laurels. How charming was the curve of this brown, foam-flecked stream, as it rushed swiftly down, from pool to pool, under the ancient, overhanging elms and willows and sycamores! We gave ourselves to the current, and darted swiftly past the row of weather-beaten houses on the left bank, into the heart of the woods again.

About the middle of the afternoon, after passing through miles of enchanted forest, unbroken by sign of human habitation, we

"came unto a land in which it seemed always afternoon." . . . Here we made our second camp, on the point, among the pines and the hollies. For here, at last, we were in the heart of the region of laurels, which we had come to see. . . . Something in the soil and exposure, or perhaps even the single ray of warm sunshine that had passed since we began our voyage, had brought them already into the young flood of bloom.

I have seen the flame azaleas in their bright hour of consummation in the hill country of central Georgia—lakes of tranquil and splendid fire spreading far away through the green with countless scepters, crowns and globes of white bloom divinely tinged with rose; superb, opulent, imperial flowers. I have seen the Magnolia Gardens near Charleston when their Arabian Nights' dream of colour was unfolding beneath the dark cypresses and moss-battered

Wherefore, I deem, it was the new, sweet smell of our New England hay which more than anything carried me back to the old house in Old England, and the days so long gone by.

With my heart in far-off days, I continued my spinning, as women are wont, the hand moving the wheel swiftly for the speed wherewith the thoughts travel, until my thoughts and my work came to a pause together by the flax on my distaff being exhausted, I went to an upper chamber for a fresh stock, and while there my eye lighted on an old chest, in the depths whereof lay many little volumes of an old journal written by my hand through a series of barren years.

An irresistible attraction drew me to them; and as I knelt before the old chest, and turned over these yellow leaves, in some cases eaten with worms, and the writing—the earlier portions of it in large, laborious, childish characters, as if each letter were a solemn symbol of weighty import—the later scrawled hastily in the snatched intervals of a busy and tangled life—I seemed to be looking through a series of stained windows into the halls of an ancient palace. On the windows were the familiar portraits of a little earlier girl, and a young maiden familiar to me of old. But the paintings were also window-panes; and, after the first glance, the painted panes seemed to vanish, and I saw only the palace chambers on which they looked.

The first entry in those old journals of mine is: "The twenty-eighth of March, in the year of our Lord sixteen hundred and thirty-seven. . . . On this day, twelve years since, King Charles was proclaimed King at Whitehall Gate, and in Cheapside; the while the rain fell in heavy showers. My father heard the herald; and my Aunt Dorothy remembers the rain, because it spilt a slashed satin doublet of my father's (the last he ever bought, having since then been habituated more soberly); also because many of the people said the weather was a bad promise for the new reign. But father said that is a superstitious notion, unworthy of Christian people."

"Also my father was present at the king's coronation, on the 5th of February in the following year. Our French Queen would not enter the Abbey on account of her Popish faith. When the king was presented bareheaded to the people, all were silent, and crying, 'God save the King, until the Earl of Arundel bade them; which my father said was a worse omen than if the clouds poured down rivers.'"

"These are large characters, each letter formed with conscientious pains. The second entry is diverse from the first. It runs thus: "April the tenth. . . . Aunt Gretel said I may bring up the calf for my own, with the help of Tib the dairy-woman."

The diversity between these entries recalls many things to me. On the day before the first entry, father brought to Roger my brother, my Cousin Placidia, and me, three small books stitched neatly together, and told us these were for us to use to note down any remarkable events therein. "For," said he, "we live in strange and not-to-be-times, and you children may see things before you are grown, yet and perchance do or suffer such things as history is made of. . . ."

After much solitary pondering, therefore, I arrived at the conclusion that history especially concerns kings and queens, and lesser people only as connected with them. . . . Of course, there were armies who helped King Edward and King Henry to 'gain their victories'; but none of these people would have been in history, I thought, except as connected with the kings. At the same time I thought it was of no use to relate things which no one belonging to me had had anything to do with, because any one else could have done that without my taking the trouble to write a note-book at all. Therefore it seemed to me that my father, and even my father's slashed satin doublet, fairly became historical by having been present at the King's proclamation, and Aunt Dorothy by having commented thereon.

"The second entry was caused by an entirely different theory of history, having its origin in a talk with Roger. Roger said that we never can tell what things are historical until afterwards, and that therefore the only way was to note down what honestly interests us. If these things prove afterwards to be things which interest the world, our story of them becomes part of the world's story, and, as such, history to the people who care for us. But to note down feeble echoes of far-off great events, in which we think we ought to be interested, is no human speech at all, Roger thought, but mere monkey's imitative chattering. Every one, Roger thinks, sees everything just a little differently from anyone else, and therefore if every one would describe truly the little bit they do see, in that way, by degrees, we might have a perfect picture. . . . If, for instance, said he, the poet Julius Caesar had told us nursery stories of what Julius Caesar did when he was a little boy, it would have been history; but the opinions of Julius Caesar's nurse on the politics of the Roman republic would probably not have been history at all, but idle tattle."

With respect to kings and queens being the only true subjects for history, also, Roger was very accurate. He had lately been paying a visit to Mr. John Hampden, Mr. Oliver Cromwell, and others of my father's friends, and he had returned full of indignation against the tyranny of the court and the prelates. The nation, he said, wise men thought, was not made for the king, but the king for the nation. And, to say nothing of the Greek history, the Bible history was certainly not filled up with kings and queens, but with shepherds, herdsmen, preachers, and soldiers; or if with kings, with those who had been shepherds and soldiers, and who were saints and heroes as well as kings.

All which reasoning decided me to make my next entry concerning the calf of the brindled cow, which at that time was the subject in the world which honestly interested me the most. If my father, or Roger, or Cousin Placidia, or Aunt Gretel, ever became historical personages (and, as Roger said, who could tell?), then nothing of the Greek history, the Bible history was certainly not filled up with kings and queens, but with shepherds, herdsmen, preachers, and soldiers; or if with kings, with those who had been shepherds and soldiers, and who were saints and heroes as well as kings.

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The Pathway to Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE desire to succeed is common to men. Most of us desire "not only to be good, but to be good for something," as Theodore says. Success is the goal toward which mortals are pushing; but because their efforts are based on the belief of personal achievement, on the desire to gain a point of vantage over another and so to attain to a position either rightfully or wrongfully, they frequently meet with defeat and disappointment. Such seeking is the activity of will-power, and it operates only to its own destruction. It is as devoid of law as would be the attempt to solve a mathematical problem by changing the relation of numbers and calling two and two something other than four. Mathematical law cannot operate through a false statement, for a false statement is unrelated to the law of mathematics. Likewise, the qualities of personal ambition, dishonesty, and selfishness are unrelated to God, the divine Principle of being, and they are thus unsupported by law.

Turn where we may throughout the Scriptures of the Old and the New Testament we find valuable helps in the solution of the problems of everyday experience. Like threads of gold woven into a beautiful tapestry, we may see running throughout the Bible narratives instances of unselfish purpose, faithful adherence to right, humility of spirit, and many kindred traits which ultimately receive their reward, bringing success and honor to him who exemplifies these qualities.

A definite guide to the path which leads to success is given in David's counsel to his son, ere Solomon was anointed king over Israel. "Be thou strong therefore, and shew thyself a man," David said, "and keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes, and his commandments, and his judgments, and his testimonies. . . . that thou mayest prosper in all that thou doest, and whithersoever thou turnest thyself." Solomon's adherence to this rule insured for him a successful reign of forty years. His wisdom was unexcelled in the history of the Israelites. It is interesting to note that the characteristics of obedience, humility, and loyalty to right were common to all whom God chose to rule over Israel. It was never the vainglorious, nor the self-seeker, who was exalted, but the simple-headed, honest, and obedient.

This Christian rule of service and success was unfolded years later in

the life and teaching of Christ Jesus, who said, "He that is greatest among you, let him be as the younger; and he that is chief, as he that doth serve." This rule remains available today in all its beauty and simplicity, and is still operative in the affairs of men.

Christian Science has brought to mankind the clear teaching of the perfect divine nature of God, good; and of His reflection, man, as having all good through divine inheritance. To know God aright and to obey His laws are the requirements for the attainment of true success. Sincerity, self-sacrifice, and above all charity or love, are the highways to prosperity and progress. Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous, p. 293), "A deep sincerity is sure of success, for God takes care of it,"—sincerity in seeking the things of God, not the things of the flesh.

If one has failed to succeed, he may profitably analyze his thought to see how he can express more of the qualities of righteousness, which make for a successful career, and proceed to reflect these in his dealings with his fellow-men. Thus progress is insured, since divine Mind is continually supplying His ideas with all that is essential for their prosperity. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 82): "Man is the offspring and idea of the Supreme Being, whose law is perfect and infinite. In obedience to this law, man is forever unfolding the endless beatitudes of Being; for he is the image and likeness of infinite Life, Truth, and Love."

Perhaps no greater example of true success can be found in the annals of religious history than in the case of Christian Science, its discovery, its founding, and its rapid growth. Mrs. Eddy discovered the operation of spiritual law and gave her discovery to a needy world. She founded the Christian Science movement with its various departments,—church services, periodicals, Board of Lectureship and so on,—after she had passed what is generally considered the meridian of human life. The growth, prosperity, and success of the Christian Science movement are evidenced in the thousands who have been healed of sin and disease by the Christ, Truth, which Christian Science reveals. Truly did the Psalmist say, "He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

astray. Of course, the wonderful thing was that the novelist who wrote of Lucy and Richard by the river and the post of "Love in the Valley" should be actually reading to me at all. It was almost like listening to Shakespeare's Siding "Hamlet." Richard Le Gallienne, in "The Romantic '90s."

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EDUCATIONAL

A "Classic Picture" of the American College

WITH attendance at athletic contests running into millions every year, new endowments amounting to hundreds of millions, and the enrollment of students increasing at an alarming rate, the American college since the war has leaped into a position of unprecedented prominence in the eyes of the American public. And with this increasing prominence has naturally come increasing criticism. Never before in popular magazines have appeared so many articles evaluating various aspects of higher education. Indeed, the college may be said to have arrived at an institution of universal interest recently by virtue of its constant appearance in short story and novel. Last year appeared three novels portraying the academic environment; three more are announced for this spring; and nowadays the novelist takes for granted that his hero (and heroine) shall at least try to enter upon a college career even if he never finishes!

So as never before arises the question, What is it all about? Just what is the American college? What is its program and ideals? How is it trying to carry these out and how well is it accomplishing its aims? What are its immediate problems, and whither is it bound in a changing age?

Time for Survey

These questions are being exhaustively surveyed and discussed in no end of studies in professional journals and monographs every month, and one man with full time at his disposal could scarcely read and digest them all. How, then, can the individual with limited time hope to gain even a limited picture of the present tendencies and tendencies in our higher education? Obviously, the time has arrived for a general, authoritative survey of these present-day conditions and trends.

This is precisely what is achieved in a compact little volume published by Dr. Robert L. Kelly, who from his peculiarly strategic position as secretary of the Association of American Colleges sketches the outlines of the picture of "Tendencies in College Administration" (the Science Press, Lancaster, Pa. \$1.50). In his 14 chapters we are interested to learn the author has printed substantially the contents of the lectures which he delivered at the Sorbonne in 1924. He modestly alleges that he, therefore, brought into relief those aspects of the American college which most differ from those of the French universities. But he is too modest, and does not adequately represent his own treatment of the subject in the foreword or in his title, which is too formal and appears to restrict him to the "administration" of the college. For he does not present his survey to orientate the educational official from the merely technical point of view of administration problems, but to bring the whole picture before the eyes of the general interested reader.

Information Rounded Out
As a comprehensive background Dr. Kelly first traces the historical development of higher education and by well-chosen statistics and characterization of the types of institutions frames an epitome of the present position of these institutions on the educational horizon. The chapters which follow sketch "The American Theory of Control" through boards of trustees, "The Growing Significance of the Log," "The Li-

braries," "The Liberal College Program," "The Sources and Distribution of Student Curricula," "Athletics," "The Alumni," and other important features of the American college scene. As enlightening to us as it must have been to the French audience is the chapter consisting of the salient characteristics of higher education in the two countries outlined under 19 heads in parallel and contrasting columns. As an invaluable supplement to the

Art Classes for Immigrants

Chicago, Ill. Special Correspondence. — The foreign-born adults coming to the United States are seeking its cultural as well as its commercial opportunities, was evidenced at a recent meeting held in Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, Chicago, when Dudley C. Watson, extension lecturer delivered to a crowded audience of foreign-born women the second of a series of three lectures on "How to Know the Art Institute."

These women, more than 350 of them, some of whom have been in Chicago but a few months, came from all parts of the city in response to an invitation extended by teachers in charge of the adult classes in Americanization, a department of Chicago's program of public school education.

The first lecture delivered was on

the subject, "The Old Masters in Art," the second, "Art in Sculpture," and the final one, "Modern Art." Mr. Watson, by means of stereoscopic slides, introduced his audience to many replicas of the finest works of the old masters, giving at the same time a brief outline of the history of art. At the conclusion of each lecture, he escorts his parties through the galleries of the Art Institute, showing them, where possible, original masterpieces, and pointing out the works of other artists of renown.

This is one of the many steps which is being taken by the Chicago Board of Education to assist in bringing about the educational advancement of foreigners beyond day school age. It is made possible through the co-operation, with the Chicago Board of Education, of the Council of Social Agencies.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Sinclair Lewis rejected the Pulitzer prize for the best novel of the year. In his letter of rejection he said: "The seekers for prizes tend to labor, not for inherent excellence but for alien rewards; they tend to write this, or timorously to avoid writing that, in order to tickle the prejudices of a haphazard committee." In another place he declares that the award "signifies already much more than a convenient \$1000 . . . it is tending to become a sanctified tradition." Is Mr. Lewis right or wrong in his deductions?

Is the annual offering of a considerable sum of money as a prize having a tendency to dictate the kind of a novel the public shall read?

Are the authors of novels generally keeping in mind the Pulitzer prize and the terms of its award when they produce a new work?

How can the very best and highest effort of authors be stimulated?

In your opinion, what justification is there for the British Government's contention that the strike just ended was a challenge to parliamentary government?

Do you think a general strike differs from an ordinary labor dispute in which the Government's only interest is to maintain order?

How general was this "general" strike?

Surveys show that 80 per cent of British coal is mined by hand. Do you believe the employer's right to withhold efficient equipment is greater than the miner's right to withhold his labor?

What do you understand to be the fundamental economic problem of the British coal industry?

Will a victory for either side solve it?

(See Monitor of May 4 and 5.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is to assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

How Agnes Macphail Would Aid Rural Education

Toronto, Can. Special Correspondence. — MISS AGNES MACPHAIL, Canada's only woman M. P., is the daughter of a farmer, and was until her election to Parliament in 1921, a country school teacher. Although the innovation of a woman parliamentarian was viewed with strong disapproval by the conservative-minded, she has won the respect of all by her conscientious efforts to fulfill the pledges she gave to her constituents.

Education is a subject to which Miss Macphail has given much thought and recently she delivered a trenchant address to members of the Ontario Educational Association in attendance at the sixty-fifth annual session of that body. In her speech, which dealt with "Some Facts Concerning Conditions of Rural Education in Ontario," Miss Macphail remarked that "Denmark is the only country in the world that has been able to arrest rural decay and turn the tide of its people back to the land, and through its folk schools to disseminate a broad culture among its people. Scientific agriculture is the most important industry and the rural people are happy and contented."

She therefore recommends the appointment of a committee of three rural-minded persons to study the Danish methods, and the adapted schools in England and America.

From Miss Macphail's address, which follows in part, it will be seen she has not a very high opinion of the present system of rural education.

"We have need," declared Miss Macphail, "of the substitution of a new idea of rural education rather than simply the reorganization of the buildings and other material things which have to do with education. A great many schools have too small an attendance to permit them to be either economically or efficiently conducted. There are in Ontario, according to 1925 figures, 177 schools

with an average attendance of five or less, 391 schools with an attendance of 10 or less, 1794 with an attendance of 14 or less, 2902 with an attendance of 19 or less, and 2081 with an attendance of 20 or more.

The cost of schools with an attendance of five or less pupils is \$243.33 per year for each pupil; in schools with from six to 10 the cost is \$144 per pupil, while the average for all the schools in Ontario is only \$87.58.

"Then again, the cost of maintaining these schools is not fairly spread among the ratepayers. In one township in Ontario it varies from 3.5 to 7.5 mills, and in another from 5.5 to 12.5 mills. The levying of taxation is distributed among three agencies, the township, the county and the Province.

"Opportunities for education beyond the public school are inadequate, unequally distributed and practically outside the control of the farmers themselves.

"In recent years the school population has changed from 58 per cent rural and 42 per cent urban to 40 per cent rural and 60 per cent urban. A fact that must always be borne in mind in discussing education for the farmer is the small return he receives for his investment. His taxes are already high, and the farmer dreads increased taxation for a more

elaborate and possibly equally useful, so far as agriculture is concerned, educational system.

"I believe it is the general opinion among rural people today that the machine of education is too powerful. There is too much form and not enough spirit in our schools. Our educational system, primary and secondary, is out of touch with rural life and out of sympathy with the needs of agriculture. The present system is not cultural nor inspiring, and as far as the boys and girls who continue to farm are concerned, it is not practical.

"It is a fact that children who follow through rural primary and secondary schools and then perhaps the land not only in body but in spirit—a most discouraging feature of our educational problem in Ontario."

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Student Conduct and Scholarship

Seattle, Washington. Special Correspondence.

WHAT are the effects of required high scholarship upon the conduct of university students? At the University of Washington, situated here, entrance requirements are somewhat more severe, Dean of Men J. E. Gould told

Boys Who Make Good Twice

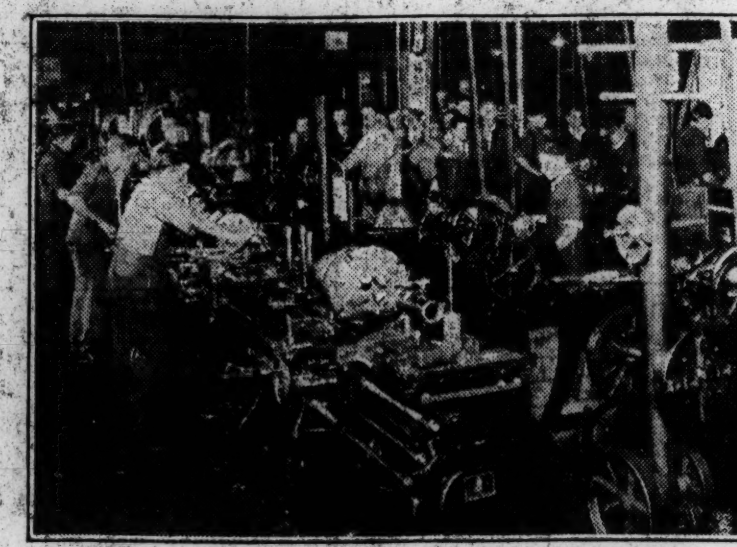
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At the University of Wisconsin, where the course is offered this year for the first time, it carries two credits for students majoring in physical education, but no credit at all for other students. It is for the gladty G. Gorman, instructor in physical education at the University of Wisconsin, eventually to develop the course so that credit may be offered to every student who takes it. Class work is devoted to discussion of camp problems, including games and sports, costumes, dietetics, and camp cookery. Although there are no hard and fast prerequisites to the course, entrants are most desired who have the ability to adapt themselves readily to camp life, and who possess a particular talent in at least one field of camp activity, and have a keen desire to learn more about camp work and life.

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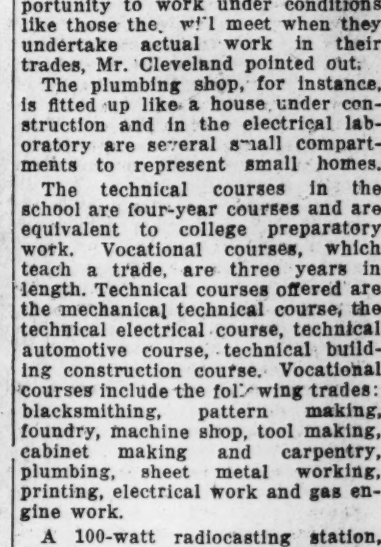
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Treasure Chest

By NORAH SHEPPARD

WHAT about that little store? I might get the feather there."

"At Miss Perkins' Oh no, she never has anything," Olive said. "We can try. Come along," Olive led the way across the street and her cousin followed.

Miss Perkins' store was small and dark, its one window crowded with a motley collection of school stationery, nondescript woolen goods and cheap china and toys. As the two girls entered the shop a slight figure in black came toward them.

"What can I do for you this morning?"

"We would like a feather—a colored quill."

"I scarcely think—but I will see—I may have—in one of these boxes," Miss Perkins went through her scanty stock, opening drawers and taking down cardboard boxes from the shelves and peering into them. Betty began to grow impatient.

"Never mind, we shall have to do without it."

"But perhaps I can find one. You need it for—?"

Olive explained. "Just to stick in a cap—a masquerade costume, you know."

"Yes, indeed. I thought I might have one—I am sorry—"

The two girls were already on the doorstep when Miss Perkins hurried after them.

"One moment, I know where I can find just what you require. If you will come with me."

Prompted by curiosity, the cousins turned and followed her down the street through a curving door into a small living room. After the drabness of the shop, the room struck a warm note of color. Flowers blossomed in the window framed in frilled white curtains, an inviting-looking chintz-covered armchair stood beside the stove, and a small cabinet displayed a tempting array of delicately tinted old china.

"Why, what a delightful room you have here!" exclaimed Olive.

An Amazing Collection

"You like it? Now to find the quill," Miss Perkins opened the lid of a chest standing under the window and displayed to the wondering eyes of the two girls an amazing collection of clothes; not ordinary clothes, but masquerade costumes of every description. Miss Perkins knelt before the chest, fingering the various dresses and hats as though they awakened many happy memories. She carefully removed a satin gown, high-waisted and trimmed with many little frills, an Italian peasant's dress, a wonderful velvet coat, with ornate collar and cuffs and breeches. Then she turned to Olive

holding in her hand a small hat with a green feather.

"Rosalind's hat—As You Like It, you know."

"How did you guess? That is the very thing. I am going to the party as Rosalind. My cousin will be Celia. And you will let me borrow the feather?"

"Why not the hat complete, if your suit is russet or green?"

"It is green. You really mean you will lend me this cap just for tonight? I have one, but not like this. I made it myself, and my costume."

"That was indeed clever of you."

Miss Perkins was busy once more burrowing down into her box. This time she brought to light jerkin and hose, of russet brown with green leather trimmings and then added a pair of high soft doekin boots. She looked up at Olive and smiled.

"Like Rosalind, you are more than common tall. These should fit you. Would you like to try them on?"

"I—I—Olive stammered. "It is very nice of you, but I have my own costume, you know."

"Yes—of course—you told me."

There was almost a note of disappointment in the soft voice. "I thought perhaps you might like to wear these instead."

"I would, but—Olive looked longingly at the high boots, "I wonder if these would fit me."

"Try them on."

Much to her delight Olive found she could pull on the boots easily. She looked down at her legs with satisfaction. "It is ever so good of you to offer—" She and Betty exchanged glances. "May I talk to my aunt and then come back after lunch to see you?"

"Of course. You would like to take the hat in any event?"

"If I may. Thank you very much."

Out in the street once more, the two girls discussed Miss Perkins and her trunk full of treasures.

"Fancy such a quiet little old lady having a collection of really beautiful masquerade dresses!" exclaimed Betty. "I wonder how she came by them, don't you?"

Mrs. Burton was very interested in their account of their visit to Miss Perkins' shop, but could throw no light on the subject.

"No one seems to know anything about her—who she is or from where she came. She was a stranger when she took over that little shop a few years ago."

"What do you think I should do about the costume, Auntie?" Olive asked. "Of course, I would like to borrow it, but how can I pay Miss Perkins? I do not believe she would accept money."

"We must think of some other way. From what you have told me,

I believe it would give her pleasure if you accepted her offer."

So the matter was settled. Olive not only borrowed the costume, but let Miss Perkins dress her, which she did with careful attention to the least detail. When at last Olive was allowed to survey herself in the mirror, it was difficult for her to recognize herself in the slim figure in russet and green, with pouch and little axe complete. In her delight she impetuously flung both arms round Miss Perkins and kissed her.

"You are a dear! I can never thank you enough."

The old lady's eyes were shining as she replied, "It has given me more pleasure than you can imagine."

That night at the party Olive was easily one of the outstanding figures, and when the prizes for the best costumes were awarded, she was called to the platform to receive the second prize, a big box of chocolates. Her friends all crowded round her.

"How gorgeous! What a wonderful box!"

"I would like to open it here and show it with you all," Olive explained, "but I feel it really belongs to the friend who lent me my costume."

"Who was it?" came a chorus of inquiry.

Olive hesitated a moment before replying, "Miss Perkins."

"Miss Perkins? What Miss Perkins?"

"You know. She keeps the little store on Elm Street."

The girls were incredulous at first, but when Olive went on to tell them of the wonderful clothes hidden away in the chest, they became more and more interested.

"I only we had known before the party," exclaimed Helen Graham, "perhaps she would be the very person to rent some of the dresses to us."

Helen's remark gave Olive an idea, which, upon returning home, she lost no time in discussing with her aunt. Mrs. Burton agreed that many people would be only too glad to hire costumes for masquerades and theatricals if they knew where they could be obtained.

"May I suggest it to Miss Perkins, Auntie, when I take her the box of chocolates?"

"Of course, dear. She would probably be very pleased to consider the plan, and the money she could earn in this way would no doubt be quite a help. The shop can scarcely give her a living."

The following afternoon Olive went to call on Miss Perkins, carrying in addition to the chocolates, a few choice roses, which she had bought with her own money. The little woman gave her the warmest of welcomes, showing unfeigned delight at the gift of roses. The chocolates, however, she refused to accept.

"No, no, my dear. They are yours. You must keep them. But the roses? They are so beautiful, and my favorite flower!"

Rather hesitantly at first Olive proceeded to outline her idea.

"Of course, it is only a suggestion, but there is no one in this town who has masquerade costumes for hire and if you would be willing to rent them, I know a great many people who would be only too glad to come to you."

Miss Perkins was silent for a moment or so and Olive hoped she had said nothing to displease her. On this point she was quickly reassured.

"I will confess the idea has occurred to me from time to time, but I did not feel I knew the right people here—those who would be interested in such things. But you, dear child, have paved the way. You see, I do not not care to have anybody and everybody wearing these costumes. They were given me by someone whom I loved very dearly, when she left the stage to marry. I had been her maid since she was just a young girl like you."

"Auntie thought," Olive continued, "that you might like to make other costumes, modeled on these, but of course in quite inexpensive materials, which would be good enough for less important occasions."

Miss Perkins nodded and smiled. "An excellent idea. I have a great deal of spare time which I could use to good advantage in this way."

So it was that about a week later a neat sign appeared in Miss Perkins' shop window.

Masquerade costumes for hire. Inquire within.

Somewhat Olive and Betty and their friends formed the habit of dropping in to see Miss Perkins on the way home from school, to dis-

cover what new costumes she was planning; and what was more natural than at such times they should remember their needs in the way of pencils, erasers, exercise books and many other small articles. Miss Perkins always had a smiling welcome for "my girls," as she called them, and many were the happy impromptu parties held in the bright room behind the store, at which the hostess regaled her guests with delightful fare not only in the shape of hot cinnamon toast but also in the way of stories of the stage and famous people whom she had met in past years.

The Adventures of Waddles



A California Curio

Burly Redwood

IT LOOKS as if Cousin Sue were looking a young redwood tree on her library table! Can you imagine a redwood tree growing on a library table in nothing more than a shallow bowl of water? Well that is what Cousin Sue has. And a thoroughly healthy little tree it is, with four or five green sprouts shooting up as straight and as graceful as you please.

"It is a redwood burl," said Sue one day when she caught me poking curiously at the brown bit of bark from whence came the shoots. "You should get one and mail it home to your folks. A California curio would please them."

"Then it isn't a redwood tree?" I asked, thoroughly disappointed, for I had nursed a secret vision of it growing straight up through the roof to the big redwoods which cover all the surrounding mountains here in Humboldt County. They are so splendid and so extraordinary one is prepared to see them do almost anything, even grow straight through the roof from a library table!

"No," answered Cousin Sue, "a burl is an abnormal knot which grows on the main trunk of the tree often near the ground and reaches large proportions if not taken off. The smaller ones are sold for decorative purposes. Some are no bigger than an egg and can be shipped to Holland, where if put in water they will sprout and grow as sturdily as this one of mine. As a rule they grow no more than two feet high; in fact they are much prettier when kept dwarfed. Personally I think they are very artistic."

Later I learned that the burl has a wider field of usefulness than just a decorative one. The larger ones are sawed, planed and made into various articles such as candlesticks, vases, plaques, bowls and even tables, for the wood has a most beautiful complex grain, red in color, which when polished is a thing of rare beauty. There is the maple leaf grain which reminds one of maple leaves swaying gently in a breeze. Also, there is the bird's-eye grain which is all the name implies. Only in the burl can these patterns be found, however, for redwood lumber itself, although it takes an excellent polish, has the plainest kind of a grain.

I followed Cousin Sue's suggestion and mailed a burl about the size

Early Roman Writing

Discoveries in Pompeii

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED years ago, Mt. Vesuvius, the famous Italian volcano, suddenly burst into eruption and spilt its ashes and lava over the lovely old Roman city of Pompeii, burying it completely. In recent years a body of men have been busy exploring the ruins of the ancient city and have made discoveries of immense interest to our modern world which give an accurate idea of the writing

and writing materials used by the Romans centuries ago.

Actually some of the explorers found books and even writing materials lying near together, which showed that at the time of the great eruption the inhabitants of some of these buried homes were engaged in writing work. The writers of those days carried their material in a sort of hanging purse, much like a sponge bag. The inkpots were of bronze, and shaped like two short tubes stuck together with conical-tubed lids. One tube contained red ink, made from ground cinabar, and the other held black fluid made either from charred cuttlefish bones or charcoal. This ink, we are told, was made so that it could be rubbed out easily, as the scroll of papyrus was dear and it was necessary to use it over and over again. The pen used for this kind of writing was a sharpened reed.

Writing was done generally on papyrus—a rush, the stalk of which is covered with thin coatings of skin-like material. This was pasted down crossways and made into sheets about 15 inches square. To insure good, clear writing the surface of this scroll, or sheet of papyrus, was highly polished with a smooth shell.

It seems that in Pompeii all writing of a personal and domestic nature was done in quite another way, with what was known as a stylus—a kind of pointed metal skewer. The actual writing was done on a flat piece of thin wood coated with wax. If more than one of these wooden "pages" were used, they were hinged together with metal rings, very like our loose-leaf ledgers of the present day. The two inscribed faces of wax were kept apart by a small block of wood in the middle of the "page." The stylus pen of these ancient scribes was made either of iron, bronze, silver, or even gold, according to the prominence in the city of its owner.

Writing was also done on marble, either on slabs or in blocks. One of the quaintest calendars in the world must be the marble block unearthed in Pompeii, squared at the sides, with a calendar inscribed on each side, three months at a time.

Looking back over the ages it is interesting and fascinating to note the progress of writing. Think of those ancient Roman scribes of 1800 years ago, writing on papyrus, squares of wood and blocks of marble, and then compare the wonderful progress we have made in the reduction of daily of The Christian Science Monitor.



"The child who reads is the child who leads"

A Right Beginning

The child today has stories read to him long before he is able to read himself—as soon as he is old enough to understand words. Even before he is conscious of the environment outside the home he is under the influence of that which he hears, especially that which is read for his entertainment.

MY BOOKHOUSE

Is a mother's selection of stories for her new-born child, but each one chosen because it interests the child, instructs, and presents sound standards of conduct.

Every one helps the child in seeing clearly the distinction between right and wrong, and solicits his own good qualities.

These are truly fine. MY BOOKHOUSE is a remarkable work for what it omits as for what it contains. Six volumes, 2500 pages, 237 titles by 12 authors, profusely illustrated in black and color.

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Its plan and purpose is to acquaint the children with the languages, literature and art of other lands, and influence, early in life, an appreciation of the essential unity of mankind.

MY TRAVELSHIP

consists of three volumes, with nearly every page illustrated in four colors.

Nursery Friends from France is an up-to-date volume of rhymes, it introduces to children the great gallery of French nursery characters.

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Tales Told in Holland is a volume of long stories, replete with old world interest and charm.

Truly new and different travel books, revealing the countries through the eyes of their people.

Write for descriptive literature.

Byrd Crosses the Pole

PROBABLY many of you have already heard of the success of Lieutenant-Commander Byrd in being the first to fly over the North Pole. He left Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, at 12:50 a. m. and was back again at 4:20 p. m., so that this momentous flight took him only 15 hours and 30 minutes. You will remember that to another American belongs the honor of having discovered the North Pole, but the journey took Admiral Peary eight months by ship and dog sled.

To discover the North Pole was the dream of young Richard Byrd's boyhood. Peary's success was a blow to these hopes, but, undismayed, he determined that one day he would explore the Arctic. He is an adventurer born, for at the age of 12 he persuaded his mother to allow him to make a trip round the world by himself. Thus, quite early in life his courage and self-reliance were put to a severe test. But young Byrd did not allow his passion for adventure to run away with him. He went through the regular training for the United States Navy, afterward transferring to the naval air service. Here he did very valuable scientific work. It was one of his own inventions, the "bubble sextant," which enabled him to know when he had reached the Pole.

Only one other man shares the honors with Commander Byrd, and that is Floyd Bennett, his mechanic. Of him his commander wrote: "Bennett is a man of the greatest endurance, energy and skill, both as a navigator and a mechanic. I would not like to be in the Arctic without him and I would take him before any other man in the world."

Congratulations have, of course, poured in on Commander Byrd from fellow explorers and others, including President Coolidge. The news was a wonderful Mother's Day message for his mother who lives at Richmond, Va. "I am very proud of Dick," she said.

Great Strike Ended

The general strike in Great Britain has been called off. The Trade Union Congress visited the Prime Minister at noon yesterday, and announced that the general strike had been called off in order that negotiations to settle the miners' grievances might be renewed. The terms of settlement are reported to be as follows: 1. The Government shall continue to pay the subsidy to the coal industry for a reasonable time. This subsidy is a large sum of money which the Government has now been paying for some months, as the mines were being worked at a loss.

2. The lock-out of the miners is to be withdrawn.

3. A board is to be established which will revise the miners' wages, but it is also understood that the miners must be assured that the owners, too, shall do their part in carrying out the recommendations of the Royal Coal Commission. This commission's report advised, not only a revision of the miners' wages, but a reorganization of the industry.

This strike has been the greatest industrial strike in history. It has caused the country immense losses in certain directions, but it may result in a real clearing of the air. Mr. Gordon Selfridge, the head of one of London's largest stores, said of it: "If the strike is settled this week, as we all hope, it will be worth all it has cost. We have been facing difficult problems that England had to settle before real progress could begin. I think this crisis will result in an unshakable enterprise from its present drawbacks and clear the way for real business expansion."

Certainly the strike has been a wonderful object lesson in self-control on the part of the punks, the strikers, and the Government.

Girl Scout and Guide Leaders Fifty girl leaders from 38 countries arrived last week in New York for the first world camp conference of the Girl Guides and Girl Scout leaders to be held in America. The

conference meets from May 11 to May 17 at Camp Edith Macy, and its subject is to be world fellowship.

Since their arrival their days have been full of interest. The program included a tour about some of the most interesting places of New York City, a three-day sojourn in Boston, and then a visit to Washington and a reception by President and Mrs. Coolidge. At Washington Lady Baden-Powell, wife of Sir Baden-Powell, and Chief Girl Guide of the World, joined the party.

Last Tuesday the conference opened with the dedication of the Edith Macy Training Camp, followed by an impressive ceremony—the World Camp Fire. Each of the delegates added her bundle of twigs to the fire, and spoke of the greatest contribution her country had given to the world.

Here is what Japan's delegate, Miss E. S. Kigaki of Tokyo has to say of the Girl Scout and Girl Guide movement:

"It is a wonderful movement. That is why I have come this great distance. Japan is happy to get into the oneness of the world. By being part of this great sisterhood, Japanese women are going to help free themselves from the restrictions that traditions have placed on them."

Spring Magic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today there is a whispering
Down by the little brook,
For after school we loitered
To listen and to look.
We found sweet-smelling may-pinks
Half hidden by the leaves.
There's mystery a-stirring—
Last night we heard the whirling
Of a dozen nesting birds under the eaves.

The little winds are singing
A song of spring-time fun;
We listen and they whisper,
"Come out of doors and run!
Come over woods and meadows,
The whole world is at play.
O come and we will follow
O'er hill and happy hollow.
For Spring is hastening, hastening
On her way!"

We know the trees have awakened.
There's a stir of tiny leaves.
O the mystery of growing
And the magic Spring-time weaves!
The meadows fling a basket
To us of blossoms gay.
While the little frogs are ringing
Their chimes, our hearts are singing
Of the wonder-world bloom in May
—in May!

Edith Lombard Squires.

Anagram Sentences

Fill the blanks in the following sentences with words made from the letters in MASSACHUSETTS, using all the letters once in each sentence. No word is used twice.

1. She — on the — and watched — pic.
2. I — sure I can succeed even in — hard — those.
3. When he — the — all take their — around him.
4. While the capt — with his friends I — my time painting the boat's —.
5. You — the velvet while she — out the —.
6. You — have a great many — if they fill all those —.
7. — the time I sold — I made large — of money.
8. While he — his line I will — some more — for bait.

Key to Waddles puzzle: Idaho. Key to "Who Was He?": John James Audubon.

Q. What is that which is white and black and red all over?
A. A newspaper.
Q. Why does a hen give you more corn than she eats?
A. For every kernel she gives a peck.
Q. Which worm never crawls?
A. The bookworm.

Ask

"Advertising Records"

WHEN in need of an article of merchandise, have you sometimes found that your current copy of The Christian Science Monitor did not contain an advertisement of the kind you sought, and that you could not recall the name of an advertiser who could serve you?

If you are a Boston resident or visitor, you can learn quickly where to satisfy your need, and at the same time patronize an advertiser in the Monitor. Just telephone Back Bay 4330, and ask for "Advertising Records."

In this office, an index is kept of retail advertisers in all lines of business who use the columns of The Christian Science Monitor. Whether you desire to know of a florist, a hairdresser, a jeweler, a haberdasher, or any one of a hundred other kinds of business, this department is ready to tell you where you may obtain the merchandise or service you seek.

When possible, information will gladly be supplied as to where you may obtain articles which are nationally advertised in the Monitor.

The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper Publishing
SELECTED ADVERTISING

The Mail Bag

Letters and extracts from letters:

St. Gall, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

I am so glad everyone likes my suggestion about the Mail Bag on Your Young Folks' Page. I have sent a scrapbook of all the letters on your page. Since Elaine would like to hear about my bicycle trip over some Alpine passes, I will write a little about the most interesting places.

From our home in eastern Switzerland we did two smaller passes to reach the Lake of Lucerne in the heart of our country. These roads were great fun, because after a long walk up, we had a good hour's coast down. We then followed the Aarestrasse, a street heavy in many places. In some places there are long, dark tunnels. Going through them, we had to ring our bells constantly, so that we should not collide with anyone. At the Galleries (tunnels with side openings toward the lake) we reached the Grindel Pass—a new broken coast of several hundred feet below, the blue lake; on the other side, green slopes rising higher and higher; and more to the left, the snow-capped peaks of the Alps.

The following day we went over the Furka Pass. We left Andermatt, a little village 5000 feet above sea level, where many mountain passes meet, connecting all parts of the country. That is why there are many tourists there. After eight chared-bances full of American tourists had gone ahead, we pushed our wheels up for four hours, but the reward was great when we got to the Rhone Glacier. This is one of the largest in Switzerland (7545'). I was surprised to find it so dirty at the edges. This comes from the stones that have fallen off the mountains. After crossing the moraine, we got on the clear blue-green ice.

After being "on" the glacier, we went "in" it. There is an artificial grotto with a long passage far into the ice. Oh! it was wonderful—all that peculiar greenish color and nice and cool. We were sorry to leave that beautiful spot so soon, but we got a lovely view of it on the way down. The road descends in many hairpin curves, which would have made it very difficult for us on our bicycles, had we not had three brakes. In spite of this fact, one of mine ran hot in coming down from the top of the Grindel Pass—an unbroken coast of 16 miles and a drop in altitude of 4190 feet.

A few days later, we arrived once more at the Lake of Lucerne, where we spent a few days, boating and bathing. Although the lake is encircled by high mountains, it is not cold, as it is not fed by glacial streams. It is so wonderful there, I wish you could see it, but as this is not possible, I am inclosing a photo of it.

Love to all who read my letter.

Charlotte M.

P. S. Elaine, did you ever get any Snubs hankies?

The Editor will be glad to have interesting accounts of trips, such as this one, sent in by other boys and girls who read our Young Folks' Page. Thank you for the beautiful photograph, Charlotte—Ed.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Dear Editor:

I read the story of the Bird House Boy, and was so much taken up with it that I commenced to make a bird house this afternoon. I had only put it up about five minutes when two barn swallows lit upon the perch to investigate as to whether it was inhabited or not. I sat on the grass and watched for some time. We only have to look in the Monitor for something good to read.

How is Snubs? Still as happy as ever? The Boss and he are great friends, aren't they? Fred Hill.

Port Perry, Ont., Canada.

Dear Editor:

We have been taking The Christian Science Monitor for nearly a year now, and we enjoy it very much. I find it very interesting to read the letters in the Mail Bag from children all over the world.

Port Perry is an interesting little town, situated on the shores of Lake Scugog. Scugog is an Indian name for "Lake of muddy waters." But the lake is not nearly so muddy as might be imagined from the name. Indeed, it is a lovely lake, and Port Perry is a delightful spot.

I remember reading a letter on The Children's Page by a little boy who said that he could not get along without snow. I feel the same, and maybe some day I will write and tell you of all our Canadian winter sports.

Yes, that should be interesting. Dorothea—Ed.

London, England

Dear Editor:

I am so sorry "Penny Wise" is finished, for I got it every Sunday and read it. I think the puzzles are great fun to do. I found out some of the birds' names in the puzzle for April 1.

Iris C.

Ocean City, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am 14 years old, and would like to correspond with someone in the United States or across the water.

I have three little sisters—one four, one two and the baby one month old. Every night either Mother or I read Snubs and the Sunset Stories to the two older children.

I am in the seventh grade, and the art news and Current Events are very helpful. I save most of the art pieces to make into a book, as I like that profession.

Hoping to hear from some boy or girl.

Virginia A.

Byers, Colorado

Dear Editor:

I have a little brother and sister, and also two sisters and three brothers older than myself. We all enjoy Snubs and Waddles very much. My little sister and I are making a scrapbook of Sunset Stories, Snubs, Waddles and Current Events.

With love to all the boys and girls.

Frieda S.

The Editor would also like to thank the following for their letters: Margaret T., Flora A., P. Sarah P., Margaret L., Mildred W., Evelyn S., Avis M., Margaret B.

The Mail Bag on this page will only be published fortnightly at present.

NEW YORK CURB

1	Am Pow & Lt pf	93	93	93
10	Am Rayon Prod.	22½	22½	22½
1	Am Superpow "B"	24	24	24
6	Asso Gas&El new	29½	29½	29½
1	Atlas Port Cem nw	45½	45½	45½
1	Auburn Auto	49½	49½	49½
1	Bloomgdae Br. 27	27	27	27
1	Bloom Bros pf.....	103½	103½	103½
18	Brill Corp A.....	35½	35½	35½
14	Brill Corp B.....	16½	15½	15

4 Bull Nlag & E P	27 1/4	27	27 1/4
3 Can D Ging A n.	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
1 Can Marc Wirel..	.82	.28	.82
5 Carnegie Metals .	17 1/4	17	17
1 Central Stel	65	65	65
2 Chic Nip Mfg R.	43	43	43
4 Col & Aikman...	33 3/8	33 3/4	33 3/8
5 Commonw Pow n	34	33 1/4	33 1/2

5 Cons Laundry C.	22	22	22
1 Cont Baking A.	79	79	79
32 Cont Baking B.	12	11½	11½
2 Cont Baking pf.	90	90	90
1 Elit Sch Co new.	34½	34½	34½
20 zEI Bd&Sch pf.	107½	107	107½
2 Elec Investors	35	34½	34½
1 Eng Public Serv.	23½	23½	23½
4 Eng Pub Serv pf	90	90	90
8 Estey Welde A.	27	27	27
20 zFirestone 7%	98¾	97¾	97¾

1	Fox Theatre A.R.	22%	22%	22%
1	Preed-Eise R.C.	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
30	Freshman Co (C)	22%	22 1/2%	22 1/2%
1	Gen Bak Corp A	50%	50%	50%
7	Gen Bak Corp B	6	6	6
1	Goodyr T&R	30 1/2%	30 1/2%	30 1/2%
1	Grand Stores	55 1/2%	55 1/2%	55 1/2%
2	Grimes R&C Rec.	1 1/2%	1 1/2%	1 1/2%
1	Hazeltine Corp	12 1/2%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%
11	East Ind Bldg	25 1/2%	25 1/2%	25 1/2%
2	Land Co of Fla.	25 1/2%	25 1/2%	25 1/2%
1	Leh Pow S new.	12 1/2%	12 1/2%	12 1/2%
50	z Lech VCS Sales.	83 1/2%	83 1/2%	83 1/2%
1	MiddleWestUtil	107 1/2%	107 1/2%	107 1/2%
10	z MiddleWU pr lien	115	115	115

26	MiddleWestU rts wi	1½%	1%	1½%
50	z Miss Pw pf.....	93½%	93½%	93½%
3	Mohawk&HudPw...	22%	21%	21½%
3	MohawkVal new...	3%	3%	3%
3	NatElecPwA.....	30%	30%	30½%
1	NeptuneMetersNJ..	23%	23½%	23½%
25	z NY Tel 6½% pf ..	112½%	112½%	112½%
1	Northeastern Pwr..	19%	19%	19½%
15	Nor Ohio Pw.....	13%	13%	13½%
10	NorStsPwA.....	100½%	99½%	99½%
1	Ohio Fuel Corp.....	33½%	33½%	33½%

1	Pender Grocery Rr.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
1	Pillsbury Flour Mills	36	36	36
1	Purity Baka	40	40	40
10	zPurity Baka pf.	97	97	97
2	RandKardexBur.	39 1/2	38 5/8	34 1/2
2	Reo Motor Car	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
1	RichmondRad.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
33	RickenbackerMot.	2 3/4	3 3/8	3 3/4
1	Royal Baka pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
2	Stearns Corp.	29	29	29
1	Sherwin Wms Co.	39	39	39
2	Sierra Pacific Elec	27 3/4	27 3/8	27 5/8
50	zSinger Mfg.	303	302	303

1	Seacast P & L	new	81%	81%	81%
1	1sothn Cal Ed new	28%	28%	28%	
1	1Cothn G&P A new	22%	22%	22%	
10	2Sowst Bell Tel	pf113%	113%	113%	
1	1Stand Publish A		14	14	
3	1Stand Tank Car		10%	10	
1	1Swift & Co		113	113	
3	1Swift Internat'l		15%	15%	15%
3	3Sumpa Elec Co		66	66	66
10	10Tidn Tidn	23%	23%	23%	
10	10zTubz Silk B	cl66%	166	166	
2	2Unit Gas Imp		97%	97%	97%
6	6Uni L&P A new		14%	14%	14%
2	2US Lt & Ht new		21%	21%	
8	8US Lt & Ht pf		6%	6%	

9 Yel Taxi Cab NY 16%	16	16%
STANDARD OILS		
1 Anglo-Am cdfs n..	17 1/4	17 1/4
3 Continental Oil .	21 1/4	20 7/8
2 Galena Sig Oil..	19 1/2	19
4 Gal Sig O. pt old	80	78

10	Humble Oil & Ref	64½	64	64
10	zillinois Pipe Line	144	144	144
21	Imp Oil Canada...	35½	35¼	35½
39	International Pet...	32	31¾	31¾
1	Nat Transit	15½	15½	15½
5	Prairie Oil & Gas	54½	54¼	54½
19	Std Oil of Ind...	64½	64½	64½
1	Std Oil Kan	26¾	26¾	26¾
10	Std Oil Neb	272	272	272
30	Std Oil NY	31¾	31¾	31¾
60	Std Oil Ohio	118½	118½	118½

INDEPENDENT OILS			
9 Am Maracaibo ..	67½	65½	65½
1 Beacon Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Carib Synd	13½	13½	13½
8 Cit Serv new	41	40¾	40¾
2 Cit Svc pf	85½	85½	85½
2 Cit Svc	9½	9½	9½

1 Creole Synd	10%	10%	10%
2 Crown Central ..	2	2	2
1 Derby Oil&Ref...	3	3	3
2 Euclid Oil	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
97 Gibson Oil	6 1/4	5 3/4	6

1 Gulf Oil Cp Pa	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
1 Leonard Oil	9	9	9
1 Lion Oil Ref	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
2 Mex Panuco	4 3/4	4 1/8	4 1/8
2 Mountn Prod	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 Reiter Fos Oil Cp	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
1 Ryan Cons	5	5	5
2 Salt Crk Prod	30 3/8	30 1/2	30 1/2

2 Tide Wtr Asc O pf	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
28 Venez Pet	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 Wnr Quinlan Co .	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Woodley Pet	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
MINING			
37 Cons Cop Min....	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	3

3 Golden Center M.	2	2	2
16 Ray Copper	1½	1½	1½
3 Kerr Lake	1	1	1
2 Mason Valley	1½	1½	1½
2 Nipissing	5½	5½	5½
10 Premier Gold	2½	2½	2½
21 Teck Hughes	3½	3½	3½

DOMESTIC BONDS			
(Sales in \$1000)			
1 Allied Pack 8s '39	79	79	79
1 Aluminum 7s '33	106½	106½	106½
23 Am G&E 6s B '14	100	99½	100
28 Am P&L 6s 2014	98½	98½	98½
1 Am R Mills 6s '38	103	103	103
8 Am WPA 6s '37	94½	94½	94½

6 Asso S & H 6s	55...	94%	94	94
1 Asso S & H 6 1/2s	'33	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
1 Atl Fruit Inc	8s...	25	25	25
95 Balt & Ohio	5s...	97 7/8	97 7/8	97 7/8
11 Bell T Can	5s	'55.100%	100%	100%
3 Beth Stl	7s	'35...104	104	104
7 Bos & Me	6s	'33... 99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
2 Can N Y	6s	'55.112	112	112

23 Caro & L 5s	96.7	98%	98%	98%
34 Cit Serv 7s D	66.104	103%	104%	
5 Cudahy P 5s	'37..	95%	95%	95%
1 Fed Sugar 6s	'35..	90	90	90
4 Flisk Rub 5 1/2s	'31..	97	96%	96%
23 Flt Po & Lt 5s	..	95	94 7/8	95
10 Gdyr T&R 5 1/2s	'31	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
5 Gdyr T&R 5 1/2s	'28	98	98	98

2	Gulf Oil 5s	37.100%	99 3/4	99 3/4
2	Hood Rub 7s	36.105	105	105
7	Ind Oil 6 1/2s	31.97 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4
3	Leh Po Sec 6s	new 95	95	95
5	Loew's Inc 6s	41.99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
30	Manitoba Ltd	5 1/2 51 97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
15	Mass B Co	5 1/2 46.102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

32	do	cvt	6 1/2	'33...	111 1/2	110 1/8	110 1/8
7	Otis	Steel	6s	'41...	98 1/2	98 1/8	98 1/8
4	Pan Am	Pet	6s	'40...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
18	Penn	O Ed	6s	'50...	102 3/4	102	102 3/8
1	Penn	P & L	5s	'D...	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
8	Phil	El	5 1/2s	'72...	102 3/4	102 3/8	102 3/8
1	Phila	R Tr	6s	'62...	100 3/4	100 3/4	100 3/4
1	Penn	O Ed	6s	'50...	102 3/4	102 3/8	102 3/8

16	Rand	Card 5s	31.106 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	0
16	Servel	Cor 6s	'31 102 $\frac{1}{4}$	102	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	
56	So Pw&L	6s w w 94 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$		
1	So Cal	Ed 5s '44	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	
7	Sta Oil	NY 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ s '32	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	
10	Stutz	Mot 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ s '37	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	114 $\frac{1}{4}$	i
7	Sun	Oil 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s '39	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	e
4	Swift	& Co 5s '32	98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	

1 Texaco 5 1/2s	30	102 1/8	102 7/8	102 1/8
3 Trans Oil 7s	'30	92 1/8	92 1/8	92 1/8
1 US Rub 6 1/2s	'35	102	102	102
15 US Rub 6 1/2s	'36	102 1/8	102 1/8	102 1/8
2 Valvoline 7s	104	104	104
FOREIGN BONDS				
1 And Nat C 6s	ww	100	100	100
2 And Nat C 6s	ww	100	100	100

1	Anto	Col	7s	B'45	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	p
15	Cy	Leipzig	7s	'47	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	d
10	Dan	Cons	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	'55	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	c
2	G E	Ger	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ s	'50	98	98	98	
1	Ger	Con	Mu	7s	'47	95	95	
8	Gt	Con	E P	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6s	'47	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{8}$	
1	Ind	Bk	Fin	7s	'44	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5	Ital	Ph	Ur	7s	'52	92	92	

16	Prov B Al	7s	47	100%	100%	100%
16	do	7s	38	99%	99%	99%
17	do	7s	52	96%	96%	96%
1	Prov S F Ar	ex 7s	94	94	94	94
6	Rhine W E	7s	50	95%	95	95
4	Russian	6 1/2 s	1919	14	14	14
25	Russ	6 1/2 s	NC	19	12%	12%

1 Suda F Ltd 5s'56.	96	96	96
7 Sax St M 7s'45....	93	93	93
1 Siam & Ha 7s'28....	99½	99½	99½
6 Swiss 5½s'29.....	101½	101½	101½
9 T Ir & St W 7s'30	97½	97½	97½
1 Westp U E 6½s'50	86	86	86

z Actual sales.

SLAB ZINC PRODUCTION
Production of slab zinc in the United States in April was 53,334 tons, compared with 54,411 in March and 53,237 in February.

SUNNY STORIES

Spring Comes Home to the Ant and the Grasshopper

"Now it is spring, Uncle Tom," said Mary, "I suppose the Ant and the Grasshopper will stop living together."

"I should think they'd be sorry," said John. "They've had such a good time living together all winter in the Ant's house."

"They haven't separated yet," said Uncle Tom, "but they were talking about it the other evening, and it made them both feel quite serious. You see the Ant knew that summer was coming, because they had eaten up so much of the food she had stored in the pantry. And the Grasshopper knew that summer was coming because her legs began to feel more and more hoppers and her voice got more and more chirpy, and then one evening when it was so warm they had opened the front door and left it open after supper, they heard something that made both of them stop rocking their rocking-chairs and sit still and listen."

"My gracious!" said the Ant. "Do you hear that, Sister Grasshopper?"

"I do, Sister Ant," said the Grasshopper. "How time does run away, to be sure!"

"It's the frogs in the marsh, Sister Grasshopper," said the Ant. "So it is, Sister Ant," said the Grasshopper, and began to chirp with the frogs.

"Now the sun is getting warm. Chirpy-chirpy. Kerehunk!"

Wakes up insects in a warm. Chirpy-chirpy. Hear our voices. Each rejoices. Winter time is done. Chirpy-chirpy-chirpy. Kerehunk! Summer is begun."

"That's right good of you, Sister Ant," said the Grasshopper, and there was a tear in her eye. "I'll be looking forward to coming back."

"Don't mention it, Sister Grasshopper," said the Ant, and there was a tear in her eye too. "I'll look forward to having you."

"That's the right good of you, Sister Ant," said the Grasshopper, and there was a tear in her eye. "I'll be looking forward to coming back."

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"I feel kind of gay, too, Sister Grasshopper," said the Ant. "I like to work hard, I do, morning and night. And the Ant sang her own favorite song in her little thin voice."

"Oh, I'm an Ant. I work all day And never stop To rest or play. Oh, I'm an Ant. A busy, busy Ant. Tra-la!"

"But it's been a fine winter, Sister Ant," said the Grasshopper. "Thanks to you for letting me live with you."

"Best winter I ever spent, Sister Grasshopper," said the Ant. "Thanks to you for being such good company. Perhaps we might live together again next winter."

"I'd like to do that," said the Grasshopper. "But I don't know how to gather food the way you do, Sister Ant. I'll enjoy seeing you so busy all summer, but I shall just be dancing and singing myself. That seems to be what I'm made for, so I shall just keep at it as usual."

"Dance and sing as much as you please, Sister Grasshopper," said the Ant. "I used to think everybody was wrong that didn't work all the time just as I do. But I've been a-thinking it over, and it seems to me that you help make the summer pleasant and that's your way of working. So if you want to come back next winter I'll see to it that there's plenty on hand for both of us to eat."

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Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

LARCHMONT, N. Y.

This attractive home is situated on a plot with 275 feet frontage on a hilltop with a delightful view of surrounding country; rustic summer house, rock garden, trees, beautiful shrubbery, flowering plants, vegetable garden; house has eight rooms and two baths; within short distance of school and station and carries bathing privileges; a wonderful opportunity to secure a home in exclusive surroundings on a large plot with beautiful grounds at \$19,500.

Phone Larchmont 623 or see

THOS. B. SUTTON

45 Boston Post Road

Larchmont, N. Y.

"A lot means a home"

A home means a lot!

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.

Realtors

110 State Street, Boston

SCARSDALE, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Italian stucco home, built for owner's use, not on speculation; 3 master's and one maid's bedroom, 3 baths, modern in every way including including oil burning; ideal location; high grounds, trees and shrubs; 3 minutes from station.

At \$30,000. See Mrs. J. W. Knapton, Riva, A. A. County, Maryland.

WINTER HOUSE on beautiful South River; modern, refined; bathing; abundance home-grown vegetables; also three master's bedrooms; 15 minutes from station.

At \$25,000. See Mrs. J. W. Knapton, Riva, A. A. County, Maryland.

AUTUMNDALE, MASS.—For sale, 2-part house; 6 rooms, bath, hot water heat; \$12,000. See Mrs. J. W. Knapton, Riva, A. A. County, Maryland.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY

LAKE OWASSA, N. J.

5-room bungalow on lake, fully furnished and equipped; NICHOLAS PHELINGER, owner, 188 Hill Road, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

For rent or sale, summer home on beautiful Lake Umbagog, close to Montreal; within few hours' ride of New York; excellent view; moderate. Write H. H. 2390 Mance St., Montreal, Que.

FOR RENT at Hilton Beach, Lake Ontario, N. Y., two 6-room cottages, furnished, electric lights, running water; \$200 per season. Inquire D. C. WRIGHT, Hiram, N. Y.

SIX-ROOM furnished bungalow on farm, also smaller one, all improvements; extensive view; adults only; references required. E. B. B. 2390 Mance St., Montreal, Que.

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Any unprejudiced conclusion reached after an impartial survey of the situation in Great Britain following the announcement by the Trade Union Congress of its decision to abandon the general strike in industry, called in what was, unquestionably, the sincere hope of aiding the coal miners in their effort to obtain a higher wage, is that the greatest service has been rendered them by the more recent action. It was only by this method, however objectionable it may have been to those ambitious champions of organized trades unionism, that the way could be opened for a resumption of the negotiations for a settlement of the miners' grievances. It had been unequivocally declared by the Government that these negotiations would not be continued or resumed while the general strike order remained in force. Whatever the conclusion of the forthcoming conferences, it is certain that the plight of the miners will not be worse than under the conditions imposed by their friends, the representatives of other organized trades.

The Future of the British Coal Industry

To those somewhat familiar with the industrial and political conditions which existed before the strike, the significant result of the action in abandoning the general strike as a weapon is the establishment, or re-establishment, of constitutional government as supreme in the minds of all British people and incidentally in the thought of all the people of the world. Perhaps this happy result could not have been attained by any less determined aggressive act than that resorted to by union labor. It was to the credit of the leaders that they refused to embarrass their own Government by using against it the munitions, in the form of money, offered by less loyal agitators from without. By this considerate adherence to the code which their own ideas of decency and justice dictated they proved themselves to be Britons who dared to play the game.

But however cheerfully and gratefully one may regard the most recent turn in the tide of affairs in Great Britain, it should not be forgotten that the underlying problem which caused the temporary upheaval has not yet been solved. A great basic industry remains stagnant. While the way has been opened for a resumption of negotiations through which it is hoped that the plight of the men employed in the coal mines may be bettered, the means by which this may be accomplished has not yet been worked out. There is, to be sure, a tentative basis suggested by the report of the Royal Commission, headed by Sir Herbert Samuel, which, with such alterations as may be found necessary, may yet be adopted. But it is proposed that the reorganization of the coal-producing industry will displace, all at once, 250,000 operatives until recently regularly employed therein. This of itself presents an equation with which any country whose industries are already established and completely manned would find it impossible to deal without difficulty.

It is agreed that the minimum wage basis cannot be further lowered. Even since the adoption of the subsidy payment, which it is agreed shall be temporarily resumed, the pay of the mine laborers is almost pitifully small. So there remains, as seems generally to be realized, the only reasonable alternative of reorganizing the coal industry as a whole, which means a reduction of the producing mines and the displacement of this quarter of a million men, the majority of whom, no doubt, are supporting dependents. In addition to this displacement there must be met the opposition of the landed proprietors who claim a royalty upon every pound of coal produced from their properties. This problem presents added perplexities none too easily met.

But for the moment comparative peace reigns in England where but a day or two ago industrial and political chaos threatened. With this realization there is a renewal of courage and confidence that, whatever lesser problems are presented, a way may be found in which to meet and solve them. While political and industrial sanity remain, fortified by a sincere and honest desire that only the right shall prevail, the way will finally be made plain.

In a series of addresses recently delivered in cities of America by Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, M. P., D. S. O., upon the subject of Zionism, he drew a most encouraging and heartening picture of the progress being made under the protection of the British Government in restoring, reclaiming and beautifying those sections of ancient Palestine which are being inhabited by Jewish colonists. While there is still an appeal for aid in the form of money, and for encouragement in the form of kindly sentiment, the assurance is given that Palestine, in the language of this authority, "has ceased to cost us, (meaning the English and American public) a penny." The budget, Colonel Wedgwood declared in an address delivered in Detroit, at last balances. This, he observed, is a rather unique thing in post-war days in Europe, and one of which he, as a representative of the British sponsors of Zionism, is justly proud.

In a preface which Colonel Wedgwood has written to the little volume in which have been printed his American speeches, he generously gives great credit to the people of the United States who have contributed to the success thus far achieved by the Zionist movement. "More than half of the funds for Zionism, for recolonizing Palestine," he says, "come from America. The New World comes to redress the wrongs of the Old. Only the New could do it, for the Jews of Europe are smashed by the war, by persecution, by a depraved currency. They can no longer find the sinews of peace. American Jewry can alone save Zionism. The task is on them—and on England."

It should be understood, of course, that while, as has been stated, the present budget has been made to balance, the need persists, if the work of colonization and development is to be carried on, for more and still more material aid. While the Jews are returning to Palestine, the fulfillment of their cherished hope to reclaim and possess the land has not yet been realized. It is shown, for instance, that the population of Palestine today is 700,000 Arabs and 150,000 Jews. The Jews are coming in, refugees from the east of Europe, Colonel Wedgwood states, at the rate of 35,000 a year, and as fast as land and occupation are available.

But more important than the building of cities and the construction of harbors, it would seem to American observers of this significant movement, is the adaptability with which the Jewish colonists are turning to all forms of agriculture and horticulture. There is verily being created in this section of Asia a new industry. It is upon the success of this, unmistakably, that the political and economic future of the undertaking depends. As the speaker describes it, "The flying, persecuted Ghetto Jews, who never handled spade or pick before, with the help of capital, intelligence and enthusiasm, are setting an example to the world in the re-creation of a dead country."

Again in his Detroit address, Colonel Wedgwood, after describing how even the native Arab element in Palestine has been won over to at least a tacit support of the new order, compared the work in Palestine with that in Denmark following the year 1864. He said:

As with Denmark, the conquest of the dead lands is made, not with the rifle, but with education, co-operation, enthusiasm and hard work; and they are producing an agricultural example second only, if it is second, to the conversion of the Jutland sand dunes. In our "Drang nach Osten" we are laying the foundations better than even the Danes. Ours may be an example of more than agricultural development, for the land bought is the inalienable property of the Jewish people. A new version of the ancient Year of Jubilee, and as satisfactory in its promise for the economic future of Palestine.

It is difficult to keep pace with the production of treaties in Europe. The diplomats appear to be working overtime. Hardly a month, perhaps hardly a week, goes by without bringing us the news that two or more countries have come to a friendly arrangement. There is a sense in which these activities are to be welcomed, for the treaties are registered with the League of Nations and presumably therefore are consistent with the desire for the establishment of better relations. Yet one must make reservations. Whatever may be the terms of the treaties, they may roughly be divided into two categories. In one category may be placed the pacts and conventions which are intended to stereotype the decisions taken by the peacemakers in 1919. In the other category may be placed the agreements which overtly or occultly are meant to facilitate readjustments of the territorial and political arrangements of 1919.

The Little Entente, led by Czechoslovakia and including Rumania and Jugoslavia, exists purely for the purpose of preventing alterations of the map. France participated in these combinations and is sometimes embarrassed by them. Recently Italy, happily forgetting its quarrel with Jugoslavia, negotiated accords with that country which again had for their object the fixation of present conditions on the Continent.

Now Poland has signed a pact with Rumania by which Warsaw guarantees the Bessarabian frontiers of Rumania, while Bucharest guarantees to Poland the possession of the Danzig Corridor and its eastern frontiers. These and other diplomatic documents differ essentially from the Locarno Pact, for the Locarno Pact was signed voluntarily by Germany, which thus undertook to respect the frontiers of France and of Belgium, while the other treaties are not imposed by the countries such as Hungary, Austria, Germany and Russia, to whom they constitute a warning.

The Russo-German treaty has been so bitterly criticized as inimical to the League that one is tempted to ask whether the various central European alliances are not equally inimical to the League, although they are made more or less under its auspices. It is strange that there should be condemnation for one kind of extra-League treaty and approval for other extra-League treaties. They all, whether admitted by the League or rejected by the League, display a certain lack of confidence in the League and, moreover, are unquestionably designed not merely to supplement but to hamper the operations of the League.

If one assumes, as one may properly assume, that the League would be disposed to reconsider this or that judgment of 1919, then it would find opposed to it a consortium of nations with vested interests, chiefly intent on defending their acquired possessions. The problem of Article 16 of the Covenant, under which sanctions may be taken against recalcitrant nations, has been raised, but those who raise it apparently do not see that it applies not only to Germany and to Russia, but to themselves in so far as they have by their treaties alienated in the slightest degree their liberty of action and have given themselves duties which may be in contradiction with their duties to the League. If Germany is pledged to neutrality in respect of Russia and therefore cannot obey orders of the League directed against Russia, neither, it would seem, can Poland as the friend of Rumania obey orders of the League which Rumania may not relish, and vice versa.

It cannot be suggested that these eventualities are likely to arise in one case or in the other, but the point is that theoretically at least countries which make contracts with particular powers which may conceivably come into opposition with the League are placing themselves in an inconsistent position. The point has never been thrashed out, but those central European countries which now urge Article 16 against the Russo-German Treaty are bringing upon the tapis the whole question of these unilateral accords which it has been the fashion to make ever since the Peace Conference.

But, indeed, there is something unreal about the discussion of Article 16, because nobody can believe that the League can ever be a body with punitive powers or can give orders that one country shall march against another country. The League cannot rely on material forces. Were it to do so it would become not an agency of peace but an instrument of war. Its only weapon is persuasion, and the sooner its adherents cast aside all notion of coercion the better. Perhaps Article 16 was a blunder. Certainly those who urge that the League should possess an army of its own or should be able to authorize national armies to carry out its instructions, are making a gigantic error and are forgetting that the League is primarily designed not to depend upon the old conceptions of compulsion but on the new conceptions of international law applied by the free consent of the contracting powers.

Spring has been slow in arriving in various parts of the United States, but the annual vernal outbreaks of forest fires have come on time accompanied by their usual inroads on the country's timber resources. News dispatches report heavy damage from this cause in eastern Massachusetts and other parts of New England, in North Carolina and in northeastern Washington and Idaho.

As an excellent supplement of "Forest Week," recently observed, and as an indication that the lumber industry themselves are beginning to take steps to protect their own future, a meeting has just taken place in the city of Washington under the chairmanship of Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce. It was a session of the National Committee on Wood Utilization. It was attended by 150 representatives of practically every branch of the wood-using industry. Mr. Hoover explained that one of the chief values of the campaign pushed by this committee lay in the fact that it was entirely voluntary and not managed by any Government agency.

The object of this committee is to attack the lumber problem from both of its ends; that is, to organize more energetic reforestation of the country and to plan for better utilization of wood products. The success attained in the four years of its activities, according to Mr. Hoover, has been notable. "The work already accomplished," he said, "by the central committee on lumber standards has been one of the outstanding demonstrations of the possible accomplishments of voluntary organized industry in the United States. It has reduced the cost of manufacture and the cost of distribution. It has reduced waste and the cost to the consumer. It has tended to stabilize industry and increase employment. The elimination of waste in motion and materials is an asset to the producer, the distributor and the consumer."

There are grounds for great encouragement among all friends of the American forests in this Washington meeting. Mr. Hoover, with his remarkable ability for practical organization and his great success in persuading industrial leaders to work voluntarily not only for their own benefit but also for that of the public, is an invaluable asset at the head of the movement. The fact that so many representatives of the lumber interests realize the importance of the work to their own future, and are joining heartily in planning both for protection of the woods and for a more economical use of forest products, means an enormous influence in the right direction.

If the public and the lumber producers join hands energetically in pushing the work of reducing forest fires to a minimum, in taking measures for reforestation and for insuring less waste in lumbering and manufacturing, it will mean much for the future water supply of American cities, for the development of water power, for solving the housing problem, for agriculture, for the general well being of the nation and for the beauty of the country.

Editorial Notes

A recent correspondent to The Times, of London, wrote a delightful letter which was published under the caption, "Jane Austen and the Prince Regent," in which he reproduced some poetry which was originally printed in 1911 for private circulation. It appears that the idea of dedicating any of Jane Austen's works to the Prince Regent originated with her nephew, James Edward Austen (afterward the Rev. J. Edward Austen Leigh, Vicar of Bray). In his early days he lived on "terms of intimacy with this playful and kind aunt," but was ignorant of the fact that she was the author until after he had read her works with a keen enjoyment. When he did discover this fact, he wrote the lines in question, which read in part:

No words can express, my dear Aunt, the surprise Or make you conceive how I opened my eyes . . . When I heard for the very first time in my life That I had the honour to have a relation Whose works were dispersed through the whole of the Nation.

Now if you will take your poor nephew's advice, Your works to Sir William pray send in a trice; If he'll undertake to come Graciously to show it, By whose means at last the Prince Regent might know it, For I am sure if he did, in reward for your tale, He'd make you a Countess at least without fail. . . .

Alton Brooks Parker, who more than twenty years ago was the Democratic standard bearer in the presidential campaign, was another of those typical Americans who rose from the obscurity of a small farm to national honor. Appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Court of Appeals of New York State in 1885, he was elected chief judge of that court in 1897; he also served as president of the American Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association. Yet withal, his decision to study law is said to have sprung out of a purely fortuitous circumstance. It is related that he was earning a meager salary as a country school teacher, when he attended court one day to hear a case in which his father was a juror. A lawyer of the silver-tongued variety, summing up for the defense, made a plea that so impressed the young listener that he determined on a legal career from that moment; and at once started to read law. Upon such trifling incidents does the course of empires sometimes hinge!

The American Chamber of Commerce for Italy has now opened a new branch office at Genoa, and the charge of this new branch has been entrusted to Walter E. Ues of New York. Trade relations between Genoa and the United States have existed ever since the Revolution, and the American Consulate in that town dates from 1797. The commerce between Italy and the United States is mostly carried through Genoa, and last year eighty-five American ships called in that harbor. Genoa today is the foremost port in the Mediterranean, and its total commercial movement in 1925 exceeded by nearly 1,000,000 tons that of Marseilles, the second port. This fact alone should justify the establishment of an American Chamber of Commerce in Genoa, and both Italian and American business men are confident that trade intercourse between the two countries will now be further increased.

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Scottish Grit

Before dawn on an August morning a drove of ponies awaited the steamer that was to take them down the west of Scotland to the Oban market. Among them was a young pedigreed highlander, Spunk by name, piebald, broad of chest, sturdy of limb, carrying his head like a deer and his tail like an Arab. It was plain by his antics that he was in no way resigned to his fate. Every bit of him rebelled, from his quivering nostrils to his fractious heels. Oban market was not for him.

Rhythmic thud of paddles meets the ear and steamer lights rounding the point gleam on the water. Chill breaths blow straight from the Atlantic—the pulse of high tide is felt through the dark, while briny odors, pungent and stimulating, rise from the tangle.

Churning the bay into foam, the boat, protesting, is coaxed up the quay and the gangway drops. Between pigs, calves, a lamb in a bag (labeled Tobermory), hens, ferrets, guns and men, the embarkation is better than a circus, but at last all are on board safely cooped in a pen at the stern of the boat.

Proceeding south, the steamer was more than a mile from shore when Spunk suddenly appeared among the passengers. None knew how he left the enclosure (it was thought that a kind calf must have given him a leg up), but when he was, thrown as he was, and risked across the deck without a paze, he leaped the railing into the sea.

He sank deep, and on gaining the surface struck out gallantly for land. Reaching it, he clambered up the beach shook himself many times, and then, as if nothing unusual had happened, began to eat the turf that grew by the shore. This refreshed, and encircled by screaming gulls beseeching him to stay, he gained the headland by a sheep track and started for home, thirty-eight miles distant.

Behind him, westward, sea and sky merge in liquid mystery. Waves like leaden tongues suck heavily along the rocks and rise and fall with living impulse. Withdrawing from the battered coast, they rally, then gathering strength in off-renewing form, once more, a surging mass, besiege the cliff.

Out from the gray east, day begins to move. Flecks of crimson and gold dapple the sky. The deep vault of night becomes radiant with countless changing hues, and cheered by these tender lights, Spunk heads inland. Before him stretches dew-bespangled marsh, treeless save for a few lank firs; then a wilderness of heather, and beyond, catching on jagged crag the sun's first beam, ranges of trackless mountains bar his homeward path.

In no way daunted, he presses forward. Leaping from tuft to tuft round oozy swamps, plunging through swollen burns, climbing, catlike, earthen dykes, tracing perilous gullies, heedless of light or shade, storm or shine, on he seuds.

Sheets of tepid rain sear the rocks before him and wash out the world beyond. With none to guide or direct, he pursues relentlessly his unerring way. Mists wreathed in fantastic shapes seek to detain him, but cantering through bog asphalt and scattering their orange pods, he mounts above vaporous moor on to the mountains.

Far behind is the restless region of the sea. Sky and air are steeped in light, and summer scents, singularly sweet, rise from the shimmering ground. Soft tints and exquisite shadow: teal across the landscape, rounding grassy slopes, broadening purple depths of precipitous ravines, while lofty heights, retreating and ever retreating, fade, dreamlike, to the remotest distance.

His way for hours lies east. The fierce sun blazes

through the blue, and no cloud dare approach to stem the torrent of his might. Far overhead a hawk sails slowly round, and the whaup's lone cry is heard. Unutterable emptiness—a breathless hush rests on the hills as if no human foot since first the world began had ever trod this way.

Skirting a loch where thickets, crag and knoll, are sharply mirrored, Spunk seeks the shelter of a copse, and moving through birch and rowan, lets sweet moisture from the ferns comfort his limbs. Leaving the kindly shade, and watched by rabbits from their own front door, he crops his way along a green burnside, while shadowy trout dart up the pools before him.

Far down the glen, through wastes of heath, sunshine silvers the winding stream and breaks in myriad gems the spray from its fairy falls. Shadows lengthen and eastern sweeps glow with the setting sun. Russet and amber cover bank and brae. Through limp bell heather bees drowse heavily and pale green butterflies palpitate past.

Spunk, on a sudden, turns due north, and the Skye Mountains, silhouetted on opal—deepening in blue, swell to abnormal height and with bold outline scowl on the coming night. Down drops the sun, dazzling the eye, and a crimson flush burns on the landscape. Melting to violet, waves of light flicker, fade—are not; and as they pass, chill grays, like ashes of their departed glory, linger upon the everlasting hills.

Crossing a strath and, in the dusk, warned too late by cotton weed and grass of Parnassus, Spunk slips into treacherous moss and flounders wildly. Boggled over the hindquarters, plunging, scrambling, he battles forward till with incredible pluck he finds foothold and lifts himself onto firm ground. No longer is he a piebald pony, but from head to heel one uniform mass of mud—still is he Spunk, despising difficulties, confident of success, indomitable.

On once again through reed-fringed mounds, up the wild glen he moves, when suddenly across the heather, faint as an echo, soft as a sigh, comes the distant bark of a dog. He stops to listen. Summer night shrouds nature's wide expanse, and nowhere, far or near, is there voice or sound. He slightly turns his head when, mingling with sent of bog myrtle and thyme, come glorious whiffs of peat.

Strength instantly surges through his jaded frame and every pulse throbs with renewed courage. Indifferent to praise or blame, he limps briskly forward, breathing deep drafts of joy. The vast dome above is filled with a thousand silent suns and velvet distance melts into unfathomable space, but in all that mighty universe there was nothing so great as—Home.

Reaching the farm in the small hours, for none saw or heard him come, Spunk went straight to his bedroom, a lean-to off the byre without a door, where he had first seen the light of day. Here, in the gray dawn, the shepherd, going his round, found him stretched in delicious ease on his own little bracken bed and sound asleep.

"My certie," he ejaculated below his breath and stepped back on great boots noiselessly, as a mother leaving her sleeping child. Two hours later, returning from the hill, he came on Spunk receiving from his master the unheard-of treat of oats for breakfast.

"It's no' a university education that wid be wasted on him," said the old man approvingly.

"He doesn't need it," said his master, giving Spunk another handful of corn, "he has already graduated—with honors." J. S.-M.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

When the Fascist leaders desire to make a certain well-defined problem easily accessible to the minds of their fellow countrymen they frequently adopt the method of condensing it into brief sentences, and these often take the form of a decalogue. The latest commandments—those dealing with the navy—were drafted by the Prime Minister himself on board the Conte di Cavour, on his way home from Tripoli. Although specially written for the sailors of the Cavour, this new decalogue is really meant for all the sailors of Italy. It says:

1. Abroad, your country is your ship; your home is your ship; your family is your ship. Thus to abandon your ship is to desert, is a crime against your country, your home and your family. It is the deepest shame which you can bring upon yourself.
2. To be respected by others, you should be the first to respect yourself.
3. Respect the religion, the women and the customs of other peoples if you wish others to respect the religion, the women and the customs which are yours in Italy.
4. By your attitude on board the world judges the civilization of Italy. The Italian sailor ashore gives the whole world an example of perfect civility. You have the power to hold high the renown of your comrades who have preceded you in foreign lands.
5. Remind everyone that when America was not yet discovered Rome had been mistress of the civilization of the world for 2000 years.
6. Remind everyone that Italy entered the war not for gain, but to free her own sons still the slaves of Austria.
7. Remind everyone that this war was thrice won by Italy: first, by her neutrality; afterwards by her entry into the struggle; and finally by her brilliant victory on the Piave.
8. Remind everyone that of all the combatant nations Italy made the greatest sacrifice of blood and money.
9. Be proud that you are Italian.
10. Be proud that you belong to the Cavour.

The greatest literary event of the year will certainly be the publication of a novel in four volumes under the title of "Civile Barbari." The author of this novel, the first two volumes of which will appear this spring, is Guglielmo Ferrero, the famous Italian historian, whose book, "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," is regarded as one of the best contributions to Roman history. The announcement that the celebrated historian had turned a novelist has not failed to excite public curiosity, and now that the plot of this new romance is known in its main lines the publication of this book is awaited with great interest. Signor Ferrero has confessed that he began writing this book ten years ago, and that he has spent many years in correcting and revising the manuscripts, as he was anxious to be as perfect as possible in his narrative. Signor Ferrero depicts the story of a man who, finding himself accused of a crime which he never committed, angrily abandons Rome and goes to Africa, where he joins the Italian army during the campaign in Abyssinia. Here the historian turns up once more, for we are promised a narrative of the battle of Adua, derived from original and hitherto unpublished sources. The main object of the author is to describe the evolution that took place in Italy after 1870, and he treats this subject in a general way without confining himself to one particular province.

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Although among the great European powers Italy has come last in the establishment of regular air services, there will be before the end of this year so many air lines, not only connecting the principal cities of the peninsula but also Italy herself with the neighboring states, that she

will soon be at the head of the European nations in respect of commercial aviation. There are at present two air lines in full working order, the Northern line, running from Turin to Trieste, including halts at Pavia and Venice, and the Genoa-Palermo line, with halts at Rome and Naples. The former trip, which is made in four hours and forty-six minutes, has heretofore been run three times a week, but is being made a daily service during May. The Genoa-Palermo line is perhaps more important, as it touches four vital centers of Italy. The complete journey is made in eight hours, and the cost of the ticket exceeds the ordinary first-class railway fare by little more than fifty lire. In a few days the third commercial air line, to be known as the Eastern line, and connecting Brindisi to Athens and Constantinople, will be opened. The other new lines to be started include services between Palermo and Tripoli; Rome and Cagliari (Sardinia), with two branches, one to Tunis and the other over Corsica to France; Genoa and Barcelona; Venice and Klagenfurt; Milan, Meran and Venice. Seaplanes will be generally used in the Italian air lines, and Italy will soon put forth a set of air-post stamps, in two designs, one representing the winged horse Pegasus and the other a trophy of wings.

The Italian Government is reorganizing its statistical services, which, as a result of the war and its aftermath, had fallen behind the times. A recent decree establishes the Central Institute of Statistics as an autonomous body placed under the direct control of the Prime Minister. This institute will compile and publish the statistics relating to the several government departments, to the autonomous state services, and those illustrating national activities in all their manifestations. It will thus supply much essential information, not only to trade associations and others engaged in organizing production and commerce but to all those who take an interest in Italian affairs, as these statistics will show the gradual progress made by Italy under the leadership of the Duce.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Restricting Immigration Into America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is little doubt that some restrictions upon immigration into the United States are desirable. The question is, Are the present ones along correct lines? Brazil and Argentina have the right idea, according to some people, for they limit immigration solely to agriculturists who will develop the land.

According to news dispatches, within six months 20,000 immigrants have been admitted to the United States from a race not agricultural. They will make a living only by competing with those already there, occupying many middlemen positions.

The district including Kansas and the surrounding states is known as "the bread basket of the world." The wheat belt of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas has been developed by Americans, largely of foreign descent. Just now many of these are going to Canada, and Canada has a big crop. Then thousands of others have opened up new lands in Mexico, and still other thousands are locating on new lands throughout Central and South America.

Restriction, when made for the benefit of farmers, to curtail production, does not work out that way. A foreigner, for instance, who would make a good American citizen, instead of buying all or a part of a farm from someone wishing to retire and then putting his energy in the latter's place, upon being barred goes to another country and with the same money buys ten times as much land, opens up new grain fields, and thus does compete with the farmers in the United States.

Unless these restrictions are changed, Americans may wake up some fine morning to find that the bread basket of the world is no longer in the United States, but has been moved to Canada, Mexico or South America.

F. L. M.
Lawrence, Kan.